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VOLUME XXXII.

BANK STATEMENTS.

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I. Benry H. Nash, Cashler of the above named bank, selemily swar that the above statement is true, to as use of my knowledge and belief.

Sheribed and sworn to before me this ath day of many, 1878. CHARLES D. BUSHOULDH.

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FIRM CHANGES.

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DISSOLUTION.

firm of S. Greenebaum & Co., has been mutually ired. Simon Greenebaum assumes all liabilities subsets the outstanding accounts. SIMON GREENEBAUM. JULIUS LUDWIG.

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WASHINGTON.

An Unexpected Ally Comes the state of the s to the Help of the President.

Senator Edmunds' Views on the Subject of Prerogatives.

He Coincides Substantially with the Ideas of the President.

Congressmen Should Not Be Allowed to Dictate Appointments.

Belief that the Way Is Now Open to an Adjustment.

The House Resumes Consideration of the Fernando Wood Drag-Net Resolution.

Its Supporters, Being Outvoted, Retire for Reinforcements.

The Shricking Sisterhood Have Their Day in Both Branches of Congress.

It Proves, However, a Day of Sorrow for the Yearning Suffragists.

Illustrating Once Again the Tyrannical Instincts of the

Sterner Sex. THE VITAL QUESTION.

SENATOR EDMUNDS TO THE PRESIDENT.
Special Dispuich to The Caucaro Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has written the following letter to the President on the proper relations hich should exist between the Legislative an Executive departments of the Government in regard to appointments. As the views here set forth by Mr. Edmunds are in harmony with those known to be entertained by the President, Republicans who have read the letter hope that the basis for a perfect understanding between the Administration and the Republican Senator

the Administration and the Republican Senators may have here been indicated:

UNITED STATES SENATE CRARKER, WARRINGTON, Dec. 29, 1877.—Mr. President: Returning from an absence from town I find 'your note of the 17th inst. In it, referring to a prior conversation between us in relation to the intervention of Senators and Representatives in respect to nominations and appointments by the Executive Department of the Government, you ask me to give you my views and experience on the subject. I do so with greater pleasure and freedom from the circumstance that your views and my own concerning what ought to be the independence of the Executive in making nominations and submitting and the independence of the Senate is Executive in making nominations and submitting treaties, and the independence of the Senate is acting thereon, are entirely in accord, and that believe this independence would be made much more perfect if what is suggested below could be carried into practice. acting thereon, are entirely in accord, and that believe this independence would be made much more perfect if what is suggested below could be carried into practice.

In the great number of selections required to be made to all the necessary offices in all parts of the Republic, the canacity and character, and in many instances the 'opinions, of persons suggested for place ought to be known, and must generally be ascertained by information from some source extraneous to the Executive Department. It has not been possible generally for the President or heads of Departments personally to know the propriety of a particular selection. This has, naturally led to the practice of applicants for place and citizens recommending them communicating with the Executive branch of the Government through the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and reciprocally to the President and heads of Departments, asking and receiving the information and sometimes the advice of Senators and Representatives on the subject. So far, I think the process was natural and reasonable, and perhaps in a degree necessary, as the simplest and safest means of the Executive Department.

the simplest and safest means of the Executive Department.

ACQUIRING INDISPENSABLE INFORMATION.
But, as in almost every kind of affair unrestricted by positive and binding limitations, a useful habit became a custom, and the custom gradually transformation into the course of practically disposing of Executive local appointments according to the judgment or the will of Senators and Representatives. They came gradually to volunteer recommendations in every instance, and the Executive Department in like manner came to receive and streat such recommendations as final, as a relief from personal scrutiny of testimonials and objections, and from much of the sense of responsibility for selections. This was evidently an abuse and perversion of the constitutional theory of appointments as well as of a saintary process in administration. The effect of this was of course not beneficial. The citizen securing the prize of office became too often the personal adhrent of the Senstor or member who secured him the piace, and the disappointed ones became the reverse. Senators and members were sometimes undurenced in their recommendations by considerations of ambition or of gratitude to those who had rendered or were

tion or of gratitude to those who had rendered or were

EXPECTED TO HENDER AID TO THERE PERSONAL AIMS IN POLITICS.

The liberty of free political expression and action belonging to the place-holder as a citizen became also somewhat cramped and embarrased. Perhans still more injurious to the public interest was the entanglement of the relations between Sentators and Representatives and the Executive Department. Who can measure in such cases how much of Executive action in appointment to due to a desire to secure an appropriation, or avoid an investigation, or encourage or reward a legislative or Senatorial following? Who can tell in such a case how far the Senator who votes for or against a favorite treaty or nomination, or the Representative who votes for or against an appropriation or an inquire, has been moved directly by what has been or what is expected to be done or omitted by the executive branch in the direction of his wishes? I hardly need say that these things do not imply corruption in the ordinary sense on any one. They imply rather

need say that these things do not imply corruption in the ordinary sense on any one. They imply rather

and perversion of judament arising from self-interest and absence of power and success, from which human nature is nowhere free. The distinct separation and independence of the various branches of the Government rest upon principles drawn from universal experience, and they cannot be too strongly maintained. The Senate and House of Representatives must in their respective spheres watch, and scrutinize, and deal with, if need be, every step of the Executive Departments, and they in their turn must administer the law as it is through proper agents free from the dictation of members of the legislative branch, and from the tempiation either to yield to their domination or influence, or corrupt them by the bestowal of patronage. It may be that these suggestions are simple truisms, but they are those that

CANNOT SE TOO OFTEN REPEATED.

They are stated in more general terms in the formal declarations of both the political parties of the country at their last Conventions. How, then, shall we follow them? It has appeared to me that much could be accomplished in the right direction by the absolute spiciention of Senators and Representatives from recommending particular appointments at all, unless their advice should be asked by the Executive Department, and accordingly, since the incoming of the present Administration, I have endesvored consistently and steadily to abstain from doint so, and I believe I have kept my purpose. I have thought it consistent with this position, when applications or recommendations for place were sent me, to forward them to the proper office with a written statement or memorand more the character and standing of the signers, if known to me, and I have thought it right, indeed a duty, whenever any of my constituents in the employment of the Executive departments have

complained of its action as unjust in respect to him, to make the necessary inquiries and endeavor o sectify what should appear to be wrong. These, it think, edget to be THE CLEAR AND POSITY E SOUNDARIES

THE CLEAR AND FORTIVE BOUNDARIES in respect of appointments between the members of the two branches of the Government. I am gratified in believing that this course is satisfactory to my constituents, and in feeling that neither my official course nor that of the Executive Department, so far as I am concerned, can be affected by the influences to which I have siluded. But 10 have proper and fair effect, whatever course is pursued ought to be uniform, constant, and universal. Any system will be radically victous and will full that opens the candidacy for the duties and bonors of public trinst to clizens of a State or section, only, upon the candidates of other States and sections the powerful and personal solicitations of Senators and Representatives whose gratitude for success may be drawn upon in an emergency, or whose disappointment in failure, may projudice them against some necessary measures recommended by the Executive. It can be easily seen, too, that there would be no gain to the public welfare if the practice of following the volunteer recommendations of Senators and Representatives were to give place to the influence of private cliques or to a business of brokerage in offices, as it is said has sometimes happened. It is not brobable that the fitness of the persons appointed would be increased by such a change as this, and it is clear that the responsibility of the promoters of such appointments would be less, as they would be less easily ascertained, and would not have so strong motives to astisfy public opinion as those who have a been elected to the House or Senate by their fellow-citirens, and who are generally supposed to desire fresh proofs afpablic confidence. With the vast extent of our territory and population the number of placeholders has of necessity become very great, and the means of personal or other definite knowledge of men by the Executive branch has proportiously decreased, and is the same degree the evils of patronage, in whatever hands it is to practically exist, increased. I think these can be greatly mitigated by an entire ceastion by Senators and Representatives from whatever advice or solicitations respecting appointments, and by the establishment by law of definite regulations respecting appointments, and by the establishment by law of definite regulations respecting specifically results in their pascet of either heads of Departments or Congressmen. I am respectfully yours.

ITHE DRAG-NET SCHEME.

present, and was in session nearly five hours. The thread of legislation was picked up where it was dropped before the holidays. The subject was Fernando Wood's resolution from the Ways and Means Committee, providing for a general drag-net investigation by all the committees. The day was opened with an arraignment of the Republicans by Fernando Wood for having filibustered to defeat the passage of the resolution before the recess. The day closed by ernando Wood himself, beaten on an essentiavor of the most complete investigation. The licans, however, wished to restrict inves

igation to cases where might be made by responsible persons. Upon that issue the debate and contest turned. There were two amendments,—one by Mr. member as a condition precedent to by some tigation. The Burchard amendment was adopted by 98 to 93, there being fourteen Democratic absentees. The Hale substitute, as amended, was finally adopted in Committee of the Whole by a smaller majority, when, to rescue the Wood scheme

and by two majority forced an adjournment. the afternoon train.

The inconsistency of the Democrats was clearly shown in the debate. Conger, the wit and cynic of the House, held up Fernando Wood to ridicule as "the venerable father of the House," charged with an ornamental speech, the delivery of which was prevented at the last session by the wicked Republicans. Conger referred to

Conger referred to
THE SCANTY DIFFERENCES
between the two parties, declaring that there
had been so much reconciliation that it was impossible to tell to which party anybody belonged, and that some thunder-gusts were
necessary to do this. These were to be provided by the investigations. The lachrymose Clymer, too, the tearful Knight of the Belknap investigation, did not escape. Conger pictured the Democratic party as anxious to follow the precedent set by him,

SECURE MORE BELKNAPS, to lift obscure men into notoriety.

There was a great difference in the position between the Democrats and Republicans as to the functions of the House. Wood maisted that Congress is no more than a Grand Jury or High Court of Inquest. The Republicans mainthe House was unworthy of the Constitution, which did not contemplate clothing Congress with power for a secret and ex parte prosecution

of persons.

The day's proceedings were a singular illustration of the hypocrisy of party politics. The

tration of the hypocrisy of party politics. The Democrats eagerly resorted to the same dilatory tactics to prevent defeat which they had denounced the Republicans for doing.

The debate disclosed several

PACTS WORTHY OF NOTICE.

It has been asserted that the Glover resolution does and does not permit an investigation of the Presidential question. The matter was incidently referred to in the debate to-day, and Fernando Wood stated that the present Administration need not fear an investigation. Charles incidently referred to in the debate to-day, and Fernando Wood stated that the present Administration meed not fear aninvestigation. Charles Foster, who is cited in the Chandler letter, said authoritatively that the Administration does not fear investigation. A little later Sunset Cox, by innuendo, referred to Foster. The latter was quickly upon his feet. He said: "Lest that innuendo be misunderstood by silence, I will answer the interrogation, How did you get the President in the White Housed and in reply to numerous charges in the public press and in the Chandler letter, say that, so far as I am concerned, there is

NOT A SIGLE SCINTILLA OF TRUTH or any proof that can be produced in support of these charges. Every word and every line that I know anything about has been produced and published to the countrr." This conclusively shows that Foster's entire knowledge of the subject was covered by the John Young Brown-Foster letter.

Mr. Foster succeeded in creating consternation in the Democratic ranks by proposing as an amendment to Wood's resolution a provision that the expenditures of the last House in investigations should be examined, and charged that a Democratic member of the last House provided transportation for a constituent who wished to visit the Centenniel by having him summoned as a witness although knowing that the alleged witness knew nothing of the subject matter under investigation. The Democratic were forced to swallow their own medicine, and dopted it.

WILL RETURN TO THE CHARGE.

WILL RETURN TO THE CHARGE.

WILL RETURN TO THE CHARGE.

The contest over the Giover resolution will be continued to-morrow, when the Democrats expect to have reinforcements. It is certain that the present Administration does not fear myestigation. On the contrary, several Cabinet officers desire it, as it will be of great assistance to them in investigating their Departments. Congress can do many things which a Department officer cannot, especially in regard to summoning witnesses and punishing for contempt.

DIRE DEFEAT. THE PATE OF THE FEMALE SUPPRACISTS.

Special Depoted to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—It was woman's suffragists took possession of the north end of the Capitol. Their petitions were to be pre-sented during the moraing hour, and they were on hand to encourage their champions. They assembled some 300 strong is the reception-room and corridors, and opened a prayer-meet-ing. Mrs. Isabella Becches Hooker offered a

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

few of the more enthusiastic gave away to their feelings when their petitions were introduced. When it became apparent that they would not be admitted to the floor, they arose in a body and departed, heaping maledictions upon the head of Mr. Edmunds, Chairman of the Judicias Sommittee, who opposed their schemes. The Senatorial champion of the right of women to vote made several experts thempts, to obtain for the leading daily earnest attempts to obtain for the leading dele-gates to the Convention permission to present their case in person to the Senate. Senators Hoar and Sargent made eloquent appeals to grant the favor asked, but

ENATORS THURMAN AND EDMUNDS WERE IN the latter taking the ground that it would be the latter taking the ground that it would be unjust to grant to the women a privilege not accorded to others. There were a variety of motions to adjourn, and to adjourn over, but Senator Sargent finally obtained a square vote on his resolution, granting such representative women as might be designated a hearing at a special session called for that purpose. The Democrats almost all voted no, with Conkling, Edmunds, Stanley Matthews, Hanlin, and Wadleigh, and other Republicans, making thirty-one in all. Among the thirteen Senators who voted aye were Measrs. Davis, Hear, Anthony, and Burnside.

age were Mesars. Davis, Hoar, Anthony, and Burnside.

IN THE HOUSE
Judge Kelley appeared as the women's advocate, and asked for a special session that the women might be heard in person. This required unanimous consent, to whien Geo. Tom Crittenden, of Missouri, with some emphasis objected. He, too, goes upon the list of public men who are to receive the united denunciations of the women. There were many amusing scenes. Senator Conking very gracefully presented his petitions for ismale suffrage in the Senate, and the women, encouraged by his accomplished manner, attempted to intercept him in the lobby. He with great difficulty and much embarrassment finally escaped from them, and found refuge in the Senate Chamber.

finally escaped from them, and found refuge in the Senate Chamber.

THE CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The delegates to the Woman Suffrage Convention this morning neld a meeting of about two hours' duration. Several speeches were made, at the conclusion of which hymns were sung. While Mrs. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, was speaking, she was interrupted by Mrs. Crocker, who denounced the Convention and delegates in very harsh terms, and was with much difficulty silenced.

harsh terms, and was with much difficulty silenced.

Immediately after adjournment the Committee of Delegates, consisting of Mrs. Isabelia Beecher Hooker, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, and Sara Andrews Spencer, had an interview with Vice-President Wheeler and Speaker Randall, their object being to obtain the consent of the two Houses permitting representatives of the Convention to present their arguments on the foor of each House. Search and Representative Kelley (Pa.) were in attendance at the interview.

Shortly after the Convention adjourned, Dr. Mary Waiker and Mrs. Tillotson, of New Jersey, who had entered the room during the meeting, made remarks in opposition to a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, but prayed Congress to amend the Constitution so that a white woman would have the same privilege as that allowed a colored woman, whom, she said, at the next election would be found using her

at the next election would be found using her right to the polls throughout the entirecountry. The meeting was much disturbed by the specta-tors, who were extremely boisterous, hisses and calls for various speakers being freely indulged in.

The Select Committee of Delegates will be heard before the Senate Committee on Priv-

lleges and Elections to-morrow. THE HENS.

THEIR NATIONAL CONVENTION. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—If the strength of the woman's suffrage movement is to be gauged by the Convention now in session, that enterprise is on its last legs. Even those who

are most eloquent in the demand for woman's rights appear to look upon their efforts as fruit-less and of no avail. The speeches are filled with regret for failure, and not with hope for the future. The old arguments are soured by the vinegar of vituperation and abuse, and he who looks on disinterestedly sees in a moment that the success of the measure is recognized as utterly beyond attainment.
"There is one good feature about it, anyway," said Mrs. Sara Spencer to a little knot of news-

paper men, "we've got a new generation of workers. The old stagers have stepped out, and these new and young women may be able

TO ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING
in the end. We don't look for much now, but I think we have gotten rid of the disturbing influences, and we hope before long for something to hope for." A rather ambiguous way of put-

ting it, but she meant what she said.

The Convention has had some very funny features: indeed, the awkward situations predominated. The audience was evidently bent on deviltry. There was an immense crowd in the afternoon, but there was a woeful lack of sympathy with the movement. The spouting element took possession of the stage, after a long and tiresome speech by President, Mrs-Dr. Lozer, made in an inaudible voice and without a gesture, the irrepressibles struggled with each other for opportunities to be heard. A motion was adopted limiting each speech to ten minutes, but no attention was paid to it, or to the bewildered President's piteous appeals for a let-up. Mrs. Spencer finally sat squarely down upon the President, took the Convention away from her and ran it herself. The crowd cheered and applauded. Accepting this as an indorsement of heradministration, Mrs. Spencer

MADE SIX SPEECHES, in which she was encouraged by the delighted audience, who saw and appreciated the frantic efforts of the other ladies to get a word in some efforts of the other ladies to get a word in some-where. Elizabeth Cady Stanton sat like a black marble monument crowned with a huge ball of magnificent white hair, but dared not interfere, lest she prematurely shoot off her great speech, and thereby ruin the evening meeting, to which an admission fee of 50 cents was to be charged. The President proper could do nothing for want of voice, and Mrs. Spencer charged around full mistress of the situation. About the only point she made was the experience of an unfortunate old lady who wrote from Com-ecticut begging an oppor-tunity to be heard before the Senate. The young men in her village had threatened Ku-Klux and told her that unless she stopped 'agitating" they would RIDE HER ON A RAIL.

RIDE HER ON A RAIL.

She wanted to teach them, she said, that the boys whom she had caddled with a stick and fed with a spoon could not insult her gray hairs in that particular way.

At last Mrs. Hooker made a bold stroke, and nudged Mrs. Spencer out of the way. Her object was to introduce Miss Julia Smith, the samous "cow woman of Glastonbury." Miss Smith was evidently considered the lioness of the occasion. She has established considerable reputation through the sale of her cows by the tax-gatherer, she refusing to pay her assessments unless permitted to vote.

"la introducing Miss Smith," said Mrs.

passionate invocation for the success of the cause. Speeches were made by Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Speeches were made by Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Speeches were made by Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Speeches were admitted into the Vice-President's room, where they met Sargent and other Senatorial sympathizers. Sargent piedged his assistance. The ladies then entered the galleries, occupying a portion of the press eseats.

The rain fell in torrents, yet the streets were filled with women, who thronged up the staircases of the Capitol, and choked up the corridors. At 12 o'clock the scene was

A REMARKABLE ONE.

The galleries glittered with the brilliancy and beauty of the suffrage agitators. There was not even standing room, and ottaside the doors the crowd seemed as great as it was within. A few of the more enthusiastic gave away to their feelings when their petitions were introduced. When it became apparent that they would not be admitted to the floor, they arose in a body and departed, heaping

where she left off when interrupted, and going back

OVER THE SAME GROUND

to catch up with herself. Mrs. Hooker was a picture during the oration. Upon her countenance was planted a wrapt, seraphic smile, which bloomed and bore fruit, and faded and bloomed again. Every little while she would cut in on the dryer branches of the speaker's historical research and boil down a couple of yards so as to help her out.

"What do you read, Miss Smith?" she asked in a loud, commanding tone, glancing around to bespeak the attention of the audience.

"Mathematics," said Miss Smith, demurely.

"Think of that!" shouted Mrs. Hooker; "she reads mathematics," and the crowd stamped and shouted.

"Mathematics," said Miss Smith. demurely.

"Think of that!" shouted Mrs. Hooker; "she reads mathematics," and the crowd stamped and shouted.

"Now listen," continued Mrs. Hooker.

"What else do you read, Miss Smith!"

"Statistics," said Miss Smith, with a pleased little giggle.

"She reads statistics too," shouted Mrs. Hooker, and the crowd became frantic with delight.

Seeing that the thing might last indefinitely, Mrs. Spencer informed Mrs. Hooker that the ten minutes had expired long before, and

INDUCED Miss SMITH TO RETIES

and make room for herself.

Elizabeth Boynton Harbert is the delegate from Illinois, and before the adjournment she managed to get the floor. She wore a long eloth sack, which she flung back, placing her right hand under the skirts behind, and struck the attitude which Mr. Dickens loringly ascribed to Mr. Pickwick. The effect was irresistible. It was a long time before slience was restored so she could go on, but she flually got to work and made a very clever speech—a good deal on the Spartan mother principle, but acceptable to her auditors. She kept her hand under her sactail the whole time, and rose on her toes and fell back on her heels in the approved Bardwelf Slote manner, to the intense amusement of the assemblage.

On the stage was

A REMAKABLE-LOOKING CHARACTER in the person of Mrs. Mary E. Tillotson, of Vineland, N. J. Her attire was a pair of cloth pantaloons, a bobtail sack, standing collar, and a helmet hat. Every time she moved across the stage she was vociferously applanded, and finally she fastened on Fred Douglass, to the bewilderment of that gentleman.

In the ante-room Mrs. Spencer went for her.

"You are welcome here, Mrs. Tillotson," she said, "but I want you to understand that we will not have the subject of dress-reform introduced in this Convention. I don't care what you wear. You may wear petticoats or you may were breeches, but you

MUST NOT TALK ABOUT THEM,
whichever you put on. And if Dr. Mary Walker comes in here she won't be heard. We look upon her as a very

about the contrast between what she wore and what hung on the line was painfully apparent, and as soon as it was detected by the packed house a roar went up from the irreverent mob like that from the crowd in the menagerle when the elephant rings the bell for cold meat.

But as soon as the ladies began to settle down to business

to business

THE AUDIENCE BECAME RESTLESS,
and huge squads got up and moved out. This
was the best evidence that they took no interest
in the question upon which the Convention was
called to debate. As long as they were entertained they staied. When the fun stopped they

called to debate. As long as they were entertained they staied. When the fun stopped they left.

The manner in which the Convention was conducted was calculated to injure it in the eyes of any who had previously looked kindly upon its object. There was no organization, nor any attempt at any. There was no effort to distinguish between the scoffers and the delegates. The stage was raided by a small and selectring, who utilized every opportunity to throw their feelings into the form of

A SPEECH, AND PREEZEOUT

the rest. I don't wish to speak disrespectfully of the ladies; I am merely conceding one of the rights they demand, and write up their Convention as a public effort, subject to honest criticism. As a man sat there watching the proceedings, half amused and half regretting the follies and blunders that followed thick and followed faster, he couldn't well restrain the impulse to speculate upon one of the essential results of suffrage. If these ladies are accorded the right to vote, they are accorded the right to vote, they are accorded the right to hold conventions, which would more or less affect the interests of the people, and four such conventions as I attended to-day would break up the American nation and smash the last institution we have left. There is

A GREAT DEAL OF PORCE in the argument that there are women who could exercise the right to ballot far more intelligently than do many able-bodied citizens of the present generation, but whether it is safe to sublet the control of politics to the ladies who are manipulating the proceedings here is a question that can only be answered in one way. Thursday the delegates proposed schemes that will eternally ruin "the movement."

"We shall go to the Capitol," said Mrs. Spencer, 4 at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Capitol belongs to the nation and the nation to the women of the country, and consequently the building is ours. We shall go to the Senate Chamber and take passession, and let them put us out if they dare. We will be heard. They can't prevent us."

Chamber and take possession, and let them put us out if they dare. We will be heard. They can't prevent us."

Then she called for volunteers to her army of occupation, and was rewarded by a show of perhaps a hundred hands. And she and the rest of them are thoroughly in earnest. They reason that the United States Government has ROBBED TAXABLE WOMEN of more than the Capitol building is worth, and they propose to seize the building as part return for the swindle.

In appearance the "Convention," that is the few who are running it, is the same as usual. The "old stagers" are not about in such full force as ordinarily on such occasions, but their substitutes present the same physical characteristics. They are angular and bony, with strong voices and a hearty contempt for details. This applies to all but one delegate. The lady from Louisiana is young, fresh, and a beauty. More than that, she is quiet and modest. She is thoroughly aroused to the danger that threatens her sex, and A hot and bittee the sex magnificent specimen of the handsome Southern woman in spite of that.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS. PEBLIC SENTIMENT:
Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Membe

Congress generally report a better state of feeling towards the Administration in their respective districts than many of them had expected when they left. One of the Indiana memspective districts than many of them had expected when they left. One of the Indiana members says that at a conference of 100 leading Republicans of the State only two were found
severely condemning the Administration, and
the people appear well (ontented. These
two were dissatisfied Congressmen. The Illinois members report that there is very little
discussion of the Administration in their districts, but that the Silver bill is the sole topic.

THE COMMITTEES.

recess. The other bills are not in an advanced state, and several members of the Committee state to-day that the real work on appropriations is yet to begin. The only advantage appreciable from the extra session is that the Paris Exposition bill has been disposed of, and will not occupy six weeks in discussion, as the Centennial bill did. Another fact which facilitates the progress of the Appropriation bills is that the Democrats in this Congress will not have to revise the action of a Republican Congress, as they did last year. Then every item in every bill was sharply contested. Now they have only to revise their own work.

BILL CHANDLER.

own work.

BILL CHANDLER,

as they call him, has been discussed with ridicule. Administration men are quite clatch, at his discomfiture in his own State, and say that the epithet of "political tramp" fixed upon him is one that will stay.

ONNLING.

Mr. Conkling certainly threw the first brick this afternoon, as an overhauling of the Runkle and Davis cases by the Judiciary Committee will not be over agreeable to the Administration, especially if the names of the lobbyists who have picketed or who expect to pocket a good share of the back-pay of these officers be given. Gen. Burnside came to the rescue, and entered a motion to reconsider, on which there may be a contest on Monday.

NO NOMINATIONS

given. Geu. Burnside came to the rescue, and entered a motion to reconsider, on which there may be a contest on Monday.

NO NOMINATIONS

were sent in by the President, but it is understood that there will be a large batch of them on Monday.

The Washington Post to-morrow will contain a sensational article which purports to give the facts connected with the alleged resignation of Carl Schurz at the time Filley was recommissioned Possmaster at St. Louis. The Post story in brief is this: A Cabinet officer gave the information without expecting, it to be made public. The antagonism personal and political between Schurz and Filley is of long standing and irreconcilable. Gep. Grant was influenced in his selection of Filley by the knowledge of this hostility. Schurz, in the Cabinet, immediately sought Filley's removal, and tendered the place to Samuel Hays, former State Treasarer. Hays resigned a lucrative place and accepted. Meanwhile Filley remained, and Schurz.

ASSURED HAYS OF THE PLACE.

The Cabinet decided that Schurz's choice should be regarded. Schurz supposed Hays' appointment certain, but the next day the nomination of Filley was made. Schurz immediately wrote his resignation. The President entreated him to withdraw it, and the Post deciares that the President was advised that the reappointment of Filley was requested by Morton on his deathbed. The Post vouches for the absolute accuracy of the story.

HE WHISKY MEN.

Mr. Charles H. Keed had another interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day with regard to the application for the pardon of Roelle, Junker & Co. The Secretary had hastily considered the argument presented by Reed yesterday, and stated that he desired to give it more attention. It was evident that the legal argument as to the right of pardon had created more impression on the mind- of the Secretary than had been expected it would. Owing to the beginning of Congress, the time of the Secretary is so much occupied that an immediate decision will not be reached, but the subject will probably

RESIONED.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The resignation of Frank Howe as Pension Agent of New York was received at the Interior Department

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

The bill introduced by Senator Dorsey to-day provides for the continuance of the Hot Springs Commission, and enlarges its powers by authorizing it to reserve from sale and dedicate to public uses various lots of ground as sites for school-houses, churches, etc.

school-houses, churches, etc.

TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

The full Committee on Ways and Means met this morning and commenced an informal discussion of the tax and tariff questions.

No action was taken, except to refer a proposition for the relief of avings banks from taxation to a sub-committee of five members, who have the preparation of the Tariff and Tax bill already in charge. ready in charge.

WASHINGTON CHAT. RESIDENTIAL CEREMONIALS-VENEER AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Eight-and

washineron, D. C., Jan. 8.—Eight-andeighty years ago George Washington, a landed
proprietor from Virginia, who had been elected
President, held his first reception in the house
in Cherry street, New York, where he then
resided. The consultations between the Father
of his Country and the members of his Cabinet
bout the simple excession of the leave are about the simple ceremonial of this levee are extremely curious, as showing the manners and extremely curious, as showing the manners and ideas of those days, and the attempt of introducing court regulations among a people to whom the least shadow of aristocratic form was necessarily hateful. Gen. Knox, who had begun life as a bookseller in Boston, and who had grown, during his Revolutionary service, rich and rotund, desired to have the President adopt a ceremonial copied after that of the British Court. Hamilton sustained Knox, Jefferson opposed him, and hard words passed before Washington ended the quarrel by declaring that he would receive visitors at New York exactly as he would receive them had he been in actly as he would receive them had he been in his own house at Mount Vernon. Since that day Knox has had his imitators,—notably in Gen. Babcock, who did much to make the Ad-ministration of Gen. Grant offensive by his attempts to ape royalty at the White House.

The massive character of the furniture and the simplicity of that fine structure were destroyed by Babcock, who made it resemble a combined grinking-saloon and steamboat-cabin. Mrs. Hayes has thus far refused to adopt any of these foolish notions, but has brought into the White House the simplicity and the refinements of her Ohlo home. While she maintains necessarily the teste which below to the Chief Mar. of her Onio nome. While she maintains becos-sarily the state which belongs to the Chief Mag-istrate of the Republic, and receives diplomatic foreigners and home statesmen with dignity and courtesy, there is no attempt at shoddy or THE WINTER'S PROGRAMME.

The President will give a series of state din-ner-parties during the winter to the diplomatic corps, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the officers of the army and navy.

corps, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the officers of the army and navy. He will not, however, issue general invitations aiphabetically to Senators and Representatives, as some of them have not shown a desire to cultivate his personal acquaintance. The President will also hold three or four evening receptions, or levees as they are called, at which all the world and their neighbors will be present. Mrs. Haves will also hold receptions every Saturday afternoon, when she will be at home to all who may choose to call. These receptions will be without ceremony. Meanwhile the President is always ready, when not officially engaged, to that with any citizen of high or low degree who may call upon him.

**PRESIDENT HAYES IS A GOOD LISTENER, and a good talker, gifted with a clearness of speech and a capacity for seizing and putting points which would make him an excellent newspaper reporter. He is frank and free in conversation, but never indiscreet. Of the hundreds who converse with him every week, anxious to observe his thoughts on the questions of the dar, a large majority go away delighted. In his arguments with those Senators who disagree with him concerning his policy, if he does not always bear away the laurels of victory, his flag never trails in token of defeat. Neither does he ever induge in the ribald stories or jests which pollute the lips of so many of the public men of this generation. I do not believe that he has spoken a sentence since he has been in the White House which, if public, would not increase the public respect for his character, and supply new proofs that he is as good as he is great a man.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO EUROPE
has given great satisfaction to his successor, who has done all in his power to contribute to its success. It is a mistake, however, to say that Gen. Grant is the first ex-President who

DOIS members report that there is very little has given great satisfaction to his successor, who has done all in his power to contribute to its success. It is a mistake, however, to say that Gen. Grant is the first ex-President who has visited Europe. Millard Fillmore and Martin Van Buren were each there in 1856. They

baptism of the Prince Imperial, and they it reated in other European capitals with e consideration. Curiously enough when were in England Russia was engaged war with Turkey, and at one time it was posed that they should act as mediators. President Franklin Pierce visited Europ 1837, but was very quiet in his movements. BLAINE, OF MAINE, will be back in a day or two from the Springs, and will resume his hospitable etainments at his pleasant house on Fifte street. Mrs. Blaine seconds him in his la hospitality, and then he has as his draw

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

his gains at sixpenny-a-point whist. The byists understand this Congressional weakn and manuer to get a chance to play with so man whose vote or whose absence from the I

man whose vote or whose absence from the Hall they want. They play rood hands, these lobbyists, but somehow always lose to their Congressional opponents, and who can refine a lavor to a man whose money one has won at cards? The loss of less than \$10 In this way enabled a tobbyist to get a vote against the Pacific Mail steamer subsidy quieted, and to pocket \$5,000 in return for the valuable services thus rendered.

The Gondon-Conkling contraversal has been much written and talked about, but no one has gone back ab inito—to the beginning, as they learnedly remark in the Supreme Court. We are told, in all the accounts of the affair, that the first brick was thrown by Gordon at Spencer, of Alabams, calling on him for a report on the nomination of one Smith, as Collector at Mobile, and that Conkling interferred, saying, "Oh! go on with the calendar!" whereupon, etc., etc. Now the beginning of this ending was three years ago. when Gordon quietly run through the Senate a Honse bill removing the disabilities of John Forsyth, of Mobile. Spencer had declared that this bill should not be passed, as Forsyth had abused him without stint in the columns of his paper, calling him

A CARPET-BAGGER THIMP AND BLACKGUARD, and he was furious when he found that, when he accepted an invitation to go out and take a drink, the Senate had passed the bill. He mewed to have it reconsidered, but it was too late, as Gordon had had it enrolled and seat to the President, who was in an adjacent room, it being the last day of the session. Spencer rushed into the President's room, but Gordon had been too quiek for him, and had obtained the desired autograph. Spencer then undertook to show fight, but Gordon laughed at him, and has since let no occasion pass for poking sticks at the Senator from Alabama. It was while indulging in this pleasantry that Conkling came to the rescue of Spencer, who aits behind the New York Senator, and always sustains him with his vote. The rest every one knows.

Lawrence Barrett is playing this week at the National Th

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Over forty
Senators were in the Chamber before the Senate was called to order at noon.

A great part of the morning hour was taken
up in the presentation of a large number of
petitions, from various parts of the country, in

favor of the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the Committee on Privi-leges and Elections.

A large number of bills were introduced and

referred to appropriate committees, and them the following: By Mr. Sargent—To regulate Chinese im-

gration.

By Mr. Dorsey—Supplementary to the act of March 3, 1877, in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkausas.

By Mr. Plumb—To reorganize the pay depart-

By Mr. Flamb—To reorganize the pay of ment of the army.

By Mr. Voorhees—To extend the provi of the act of 1874 in relation to prize mon all flect officers.

By Mr. Kellogg (La.)—Authorizing ricamship service in the Gulf of Maxico belleville.

Mr. Thurman presented the precedings of

Bremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hoboken
Bremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hoboken
Bremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hoboken
Bremen, Bret cabla, \$100; second
Andid steerage, \$30 current. For freight
Bryt to
Bowling Green. New York. Western Steamship Line. HITE STAR LINE.

ston presented a netition of citizens of ven, Conn., praying the passage of a law ing the coinage of silver dollars of 420 andard silver; that they be made legal or sums not exceeding \$20; and that an in-nal commission be organized to fix the value of gold and silver in foreign and exchanges. Referred, then gave notice that when the Silver bill fore the Senate foreconsideration he would substitute for it in accordance with the tition.

meron (Pa.) presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce in fayor of the of certain public buildings in that city. on of certain public buildings in that city, ed.

Conkling submitted a resolution instructing ommittee on the Judiciary to inquire and in regard to the action taken by any departor of officer of the Government in restoring I, P. Rünkle to the army of the United States.

Ir. Beck spoke in favor of the remonetization of silver dollar. He said he did not favor the add silver bill as it came from the House of Reponded in the said was a silver bill as it came from the House of Reponded in the said was a silver bullion to desire the same at any United States Coinage Mint Assay-Office to be coined into deliars for his silver bullion to the same that the same as any United States Coinage Mint Assay-Office to be coined into deliars for his silver bullion to the same the same and conditions a cold did not propose to violate it. He was a paper currency of the Government, as a paper currency of the Government, as a familiary to the constraint of the control of the con He believed in maintaining the national A Senator should look to the faith of the try as he would look to his own honor, but at me time the people should not be deprived eir legal and constitutional rights. He argued are legal and constitutional rights. ir legal and constitutional rights. He argued it was expressly stipulated upon the of the bonds that they should be in coin of the value of July, and at that time both gold and silver was not the country. Remonetize siver and he sort of doubt that in a few years gold and fould come together, occupying the same at they did prior to the act of 1873. Enould not be able to drive other nations of ld away from the near of client. would not be able to drive other nations of ord away from the use of silver, onclusion, he spoke in favor of reducing on, and said Congress should use every in-entality it honestly and legally could to add carrency of the country, and enable people their debts.

Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourn

fruitless. The only committee which had not got into the investigating business had been the Committee on Appropriations, presided over by the present Speaker of the House, who had rigidly kept the Committee to its duty, and more valuable work was done by that Committee than by all the investigating committees together. Mr. Sargent said he knew there was much Com-mittee work to do, and the public business might be expedited by such adjournment, but he felt it to be his duty to oppose the motion, as he desired to have the resolution submitted by him this morning in regard to allowing the female advocates of the Statemth Amendment to present their struments. Mr. Thurman said the idea had been conveyed that the laddes now making this application to be heard by the Senate represented the women of the United States. He denied that they represented one-twentieth or one-hundredith part of the women of the United States. Undoubtedly they were very worthy women, but one of them said in the Convention at Lincoln Hall that they intended to carry the Senate by God! Maybe they would, but it would be long after some of the said fogies were out of the Chamber. [Laughter.] He did not wish to be understood as wanting in respect for these ladies, but he was free to confess that the woman who sat at her fireside and took tare of her children was rather more respectable.

r some further discussion, Mr. Sargent moved hurn. Rejected—Yeas, 20; nays, 25. question then recurred on Mr. Bayard's mobadjourn over until Monday. Rejected—[4, nays, 35. question then the second model.]

consts.

The resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Sarrent moved to fill the blank so as the Senate should
hold a session on Saturday, Jan. 12, to hear the
divocates of the Sixteenth Amendment, and that
they should be allowed two hours to present their
firms. Debate ensued. Mr. Sargent said he predicted that this assault upon the Senate, as a had been called, was only the beginging of assaults upon Congress and State egislatures in favor of a Sixteenth Amendment. This movement was spreading and growing more roublesome year after year. He argued that these adies did represent the women of the country, and that they had been duly appointed by State Consessions.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas, 13; Perry, Boar, Matthews, Wis.), Mitchell,

The House met to-day at noon, and 250 members responded to their names—more than a quorum. The journal of Dec. 15 was read.

The resolution reported by Mr. Wood, prior to the recess, directing investigations to be made into the management of the government, came up as the first business in order. It having been postponed till after the reading of the journal to-day.

Mr. Kelley asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution recting that petitions are to be presented to the House from many thousand citizens of the first-five States of the Union, asking for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall prohibit the several States from distranchising citizens of the United States on account of sex, and therefore ordering a session of the House for Saturday next, at which representative women chosen by the petitioners, and now in the city, be heard at the bar of the House in support of the same.

any bearing, and without any specific authority of the House.

Mr. Banks said the pending proposition was in conflict with Art. IV. of the Bill of Riights, which protects citizens against unreasonable searches and selzures. The Senate had once passed an order calling on officials of the Government to appear befare it and testify as to what they had done, and a great man who was then President of the United States (Jackson) declared that no officer of the Government under his Administration would be required or allowed to obey such an order.

Mr. Buckner did not understand that the object of the investigations was to make pointical capital. Its main and principal object was in the interest of retrenchment and reform, as it was impossible to reduce the expendi, ares of the Government unless such power was given to committees.

Mr. Garfield called altention to the fact that just such a drag-net resolution was passed at the last nsummate, which it can only submit to the copie of the several States, to wit a constitutional amendment, and ask that the House, as it so no former occasions heard strangers to the dy on the floor, may, in vindication of the right petition, hear a limited number of these men on Saturday next—a day when probably are would be otherwise no assistant to state the petition of the several series of the series

to be reliquidated, and such erroneous assessments corrected, and that the payment of the uncollected duties shalt be required of the importer, or the excess refunded, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make such equitable gruies as shall give tull effect to the act.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Stephens (Ga.) introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to adocument entitled. 'The Administrators of the United States Government at the Beglinning of its Second Century.' Passed.

Beginning of its Second Century."

Passed.

The following bills were introduced and referred:
By Mr. Luttrell (Cal.)—To prohibit the employment of the Chinese, or Mongolians, on any public
works of the United States; also, to prevent the
naturalization of Chinese, or Mongolians; also, to
punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in
Territorics and other piaces subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; also, the
joint resolution of the Chilfornia Legislature concerning Chinese immigration.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—For the coinage of fivecent silver coins, and the discontinuance of fivecent silver coins, and the discontinuance of fivecent inckel or copper coins,
Mr. Bragg (Wis.) asked leave to offer a resolution empowering the Military Committee to have
the testimony taken by it in regard to the Mexican
border troubles printed, and to report to the
Hopes at any time.

Mr. Hale objected.

The motion to refer Mr. Wood's resolution to
the Committee of the Whole was then adopted,
and thereupon the House went into Committee of
the Whole, with Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair,
for its consideration.

Mr. Burchart offered an amendment to the reso-

and thereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair, for its consideration.

Mr. Burchard offered an amendment to the resolution so as to authorize committees to apply to the House at any time for such powers.

Mr. Wood opened the debate by explaining the object of the resolution.

Mr. Wood declared that he personally knew of nothing that it was intended to do beyond fair, legitimate, honest inquiry and investigation for the purpose of instructing the House in the discharge of its legislative duties. It was not designed to enter into a wide and extended attempt to injure the personal or private character of any public official. It was for the purpose of carrying out that power and that authority which the Constitution appeared to impose expressly on the House of Representatives to investigate the conduct of public officers, looking to a partification of the Civil Service, and to laying the foundations for impeachment, if the House should deem fit to take that course. His idea of the powers and duties of the House was that they were co-ordinate with those of the President and Senste in regard to the incumbency of public officers. The Executive nominated and appointed, the Senste confirmed or refused to confirm. It remained with the House to know how persons appointed and confirmed discharged their duties. The President himself had very clearly land down that principal in his annual message. He believed it necessary in order that the Hones should exercise its rights to have its power in the matter delegated to committees to examine witnesses and take testimosy in order that the Hones should exercise to rights to complain of the resolution. Certainly the investigations of the last Congress has resulted in great good to the public service in many regards. Some of the executive departments had been improved except for those investigations. The resolution had been the subject of great consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means. Every feature of it has been examined

er, though he was willing to give them such powers when they should come forward and ask for them.

The general debate having closed, the first question was taken on Mr. Burchard's amendment, authorizing committees to apply to the House at any time for power to send for persons and papers, and it was agreed to—98 to 93.

Mr. Foster offered an amendment instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures also to investigate the expenditures of various sums appropriated by the Forty-fourth Congress for the purpose of conducting investigations, and to report specifically to whom and for what services the various payments have been made. He did not believe, he said, in this drag-net process of investigation that did not believe, he wanted to continue that kind of investigation which had blackened the character of the late Speaker of the House, and had blackened the character of a gentleman who had been before the Democratic National Convention as candidate for the Presidency, and was now a prominent candidate for Senator from Ohio (Pendleton). It seemed to him that the country had had enough of that sort of thing. He would not say there had been anything wrong in the payment of the expenses of investigating committees of the last Congress, but statements had been made to him which led him to believe that there had been gross carelessness, if not downright corruption, in the expenditure of that money; that dead-beats from all-parts of the country had come to Washington and been made witnesse; and that one person who wanted to go to the Centennial Exposition had got his member to have him summoned as a witness, while he knew nothing about the matter to be inquired into.

Mr. Hewitt (New York)—The name?

Mr. Foster—That is the Democratic practice.

Mr. Foster—That is the Democratic practice is always to name. Give us the name.

Mr. Foster—That is the design was to throw an additional obstacle in the way of any investigation and the world attempt to obstruct inquiry into official conduct. Everybody knew that corruption pe would not have been improved except for those investigations. The resolution had been the subject of great consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means. Every feature of it has been examined. Each committee that was to be clothed with war was thrown on its own responsibility for the party of the condition of the cooling of the power. Under these circuit and the second of the cooling of the property of the resolution, and he hopes there would not be.

Mr. Hat offered, as a substitute, a resolution providing that whenever any committee of the House shall ask for special and extraordinary powers in regard to the least of the purpose of investigating the conduct of its meetings, power to send set persons and papers, or any other extension of the lowers and duthes, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of any officer of the Government, the charges on which such demand for investigation is based shall be presented in writing to the House with the name of such officer as is charged with improper and unlawful proceedings and president extension of the presented of the conduct of th

ruption against the present action?

Mr. Wood—I know of none; but the present Administration need not fear investigation.

Mr. Foster—It does not.

Mr. Wood—Then why oppose it?

Mr. Foster—Why oppose the investigation asked mand for investigation is based shall be presented in writing to the House with the name of such officer as is charged with improper and unlawful proceedings, and a particular etatement of the charges against him, and the same shall be accompanied by a statement in writing signed by one or more membersof the House that he has or they have reason to believe the facts set forth in said charges. He advocated the adoption of his substitute, and said it proved the good faith of the Republican side of the House. Nothody desired to stife lexitimate investigation, but the House should not go further than was comprehended in his resolution. After the adoption by the last Congress of a resolution similar to that now before the House, almost the entire business of the House had been given up to investigation. The mania had spread to nearly every committee. Even the staid Committee of Ways and Means had been affected by it. Every disaffected man, every broken-down, expelled officeholder, every dead-beat who had not received what he wanted, had been summoned before the committees, and the whole business of the session was given up to those investigations, which were almost all fruitless. The only committee which had not got into the investigation business

Mr. Clymer said the investigation made by that Committee hast year would enable the Appropriations Committee to make a reduction much larger than the investigation cost.

Mr. Garfield replied that hear it, but he still hear it, but he still wished an in-

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) said the tender made by the gentleman from Ohio (Foster) had not been made in good fatth, for he had made it smilingly, and he was still smiling. The Republicans laughed at and taunted the Democrats for their examinations and taunted the Democrats for their examinations into abuses and wrongs, when the verdict of the people had been rendered on these very investigations. He knew the Republican party had got the fruits of the election, and had its man in the White House. He paused in order that the genticman from Ohio (Foster) might smile. [Laurhter.] Mr. Foster—Lest the innendo comprised in the remark of the gentleman from New York (Cox) might be misunderstood by my silence, I reply to his remark, How did you get the President in? In reply to numerous silegations that have been made by the public press and by some gentlemen

the world.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Foster's amendment was adopted.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's substitute, and it was adopted—101 to 99. It is in the following terms: The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's substitute, and it was adopted—101 to 99. It is in the following terms:

"Whenever any Committee of the House shall ask for special and extraordinary powers, whether in relation to the time and conduct of its meetings, the power to send for persons and papers, the right to report at any time, or any other extension of its powers and duties, for the purpose of investigating the conduct and action of any present or former officer of the Government, or business of any department, bureau, division, or branch of the public service, the charges on which such demand for investigation is based shall be presented in writing to the House, with the names of such officers as are charged with improper or unlawful proceedings, and a particular statement of the charges against them, and the same shall be accompanied by a statement in writing, signed by one or more members of this House, that such charges and statements are sustained by evidence such as to make the investigation necessary."

When the result of the vote was announced, it was greeted with demonstrations of triumph on the Republican side of the House.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolution and substitute.

Mr. Hale endeavored to get action in the House, but Mr. Wood (N. Y.) moved an adjournment (characterized by Mr. Hale as flibustering), which was carried—101 to 99, and the House adjourned.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Upper Lake Region northeast to southeast winds, rising, followed by falling, parometer, warmer, cloudy weather, and po LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. Bar. Thr Ru. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

Mr. Wood opposed Mr. Hale's substitute. To consent to it would be to put an end to all investigations. It would publish beforehand the parties to be investigated and witnesses to be summoned, and thus give time for papers to be removed and for witnesses to abscond.

Mr. Clymer conceded that the Republican members of the House were just as earnest and sincere in their willingness for investigation (where there was a proper cause) as the members on his own eight. He could conceive of no more disagreeable duty that could be imposed on any public servant than that of becoming a public informer. He knew from his own experience that thousands of rumors reached the committees in which possibly there might be a grain of truth. He knew that in the last Congress he had examined patiently and carefully rumors of the most monstrous character, affecting a then high officer of the Government, on which rumors he would no more have come into the House and made charges against him than he would have dare to assassinate him, and had not the Committee and disgrace, and who for the committee would no have been exposed. He did not donot that in the Executive Denartments, as now administered, the heads of those departments courted investigation in order to protect themselves from derelictions of their predecessors, unless they were compelled to do so. But if the House saked them for proof (he said it regretfally and truthfully) the proof would be abundant to show that in the past of which the present should be ashamed.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) remarked that he alone on his slide of the House Had from the present should be ashamed.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) remarked that he alone on his slide of the House Had from the present should be an experienced in the general principle laid down by the gentleman from Maine. There ought to be as little general searching as possible for no one knows what, but at the same time it was exceedingly difficult to draw the line. He was inclined to go for as to say that a member should rise in his place and say that he bel 6:53 s.m. 29.652 38 81 8. W. 8 .07 FOREY. 11:18 s.m. 29.644 40 82 W. 8 .Cloudy. 2:00 p.m. 29.677 39 82 W. 4 .Cloudy. 3:33 36m. 29.677 38 81 N. 7 7 .L. knot 9:0075.m. 29.755 57 81 N. W. 6 .L. knot 0:18 p.m. 29.755 57 81 N. W. 7 28 LL knot

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 .- A dispatch to morning paper here from Washington says a representative of the Chinese Six Companies has written to the President stating that he is authorized by ex-Gov. Low to state that testimony purporting to have been given by Low be fore the Legislative Committee to investigate the Chinese question has been incorporated in the report of that Committee, which he never gave. Mr. Low says this is not true; that he The Australian mails, which arrived to-day too late for the regular train, were dispatched on a special train, to enable the mail to go on the Inman steamer leaving New York next

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10.—Arrived, the steamer City of Sydn-y, from Sydney, New South Wales, and the steamer Belgie, from Hong Kong, via Yokahama.

London, Jan. 10.—The steamships Victoria and Weser, from New York, have arrived out. FOREIGN

The Russians Achieve the Most Brilliant Victory of the War.

A Combined Movement by Radetsky and Skobeleff Against Shipka Pass,

The Entire Turkish Force of Defenders Killed or Captured.

than the investigation cost.

Mr. Garfield replied that he was glad to hear it, but he still believed that whenever any gentleman wished an investigation he should state his charges. If the gentlemen wished to investigate the Presidential title let them make the charges, and he would, help them at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Tucker said he could not see any danger in allowing committees to proceed with investigations without being obliged to ask special permission of the House.

Mr. Conger said when this subject was up for consideration in the last Congress the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker) had exclaimed that there should be a continuous, onward investigation. He had cried out in the unknown language of Pocahonias, his ancestor. "Nails vestigis retrorsum' laughter; and. taking it for granted that that meant "No sleep backward," investigations had gone forward. It had cost between \$700,000 and \$800,000 to make those investigations. The country had been disgussed with the whole proceedings. Witnesses had been subpensed whose oaths would not be taken anywhere. No honor had secrued to anybody from those investigations coaths oulf in the taken anywhere. No honor had secrued to anybody from those investigations of the south of the secretary of the present at the country had been actounded, while the House had stood trembling with terror. [Laughter,] That had stimulated every other committee to cumulate—to equal—the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had caught the first den. But all had falled to emulate the illustrious example of that gentleman. There could not be two such big transactions in one country. [Laughter.] The human mund could not bear the strain of two such big transactions in one country. [Laughter.] The human mund could not bear the strain of two such big transactions in one country, it observes when they should come forward and ask for them. There are also any Ten Batteries and a Regiment of Cavalry Among the Spoils.

Many Conflicting Rumors Concerning the Armistice Negotiations.

Little Hope Entertained of a Satisfactory Arrangement.

Talk with a Diplomat---Review of the Situation.

Arrangements for the Obsequies of the Late King Victor Emmanuel.

General Expression of Sympathy from All the European

THE VICTORY.

Courts.

THE PROBABLE EFFECT. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Jan. 11.-Another great victory for Russia, less than one month from the fall of Plevna, shows that neither peace rumors nor winter weather have deterred the Russian commanders from following up their advantage. Shipka Pass has been occupied by the Russians, and the whole Turkish army in that narrow defile nas surrendered. Forty-one battallions of infantry, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry, are prisoners. Gen. Skobeleff, after forcing Trajan Pass, had a good road east to Kesanlik, about thirty-five miles. No attempt at retreat seems to have been made by the Turks in the pass, and, while Gen. Radetzky attacked from the north, another powerful body of Russians took them in the

SURRENDER WAS INEVITABLE. If the Russians continue operations with their late celerity, they will be able to push east to Slivns Pass before the Turkish army on the River Lom can retreat and join the remainder of their army in Roumelia. Their surrender would then follow as a mat-

Mehemet Ali are on their way to Loftcha, where the Russian headquarters are now established. While Turkey has thus made overtures for peace, no very sanguine hopes are entertained that they will be successful. Russia's conditions for an armistice will not

only be OF THE HARDEST CHARACTER, but it is understood in Vienna that certain terms for a final peace settlement will be insisted upon before an armistice will be granted. Should this be attempted, England will again become excited, for her last note to Russia, while admitting that the question of an armistice was one for the belligerents alone, insisted strenuously that no steps toward a peace settlement could be made without England's consent and co-operation On this point, if her claims should be denied, I believe the British people would, when the time came, be practically unani-

mous, and A TONE OF APPREHENSION, even among the anti-war newspapers, general here. While fear of England being dragged into the war has momentarily subsided among the masses, the diplomats and politicians are not at all at rest, and the best informed believe the situation to be still gravely critical. The Queen will hold a council at Osborne Castle next Tuesday, to give advice as to the speech from the throne, and Parliament will assemble Thursday. The attendance of members will be very full, as every effort is used to bring out the full strength of both parties.

FINISHING STROKES. GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor: "Jan. 9.—I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day. Gen. Radetzky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army described. fending Shipka Pass, consisting of forty-one battalions, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirzky has occupied Kezanlik. Sen Skobeleff holds Shipka."

THE PRISONERS. LONDON, Jan. 11-5 a. m.-A Bucharest correspondent says the battalions captured in Shipka Pass probably number from 300 to 400 nen each. The victory was the result of combined movement by Gens. Radetsky and Skobeleff through the Shipks and Trajan Passes espectively.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Turks defeated the Montenegrins at Spuz and Malissouri, and have riven them to Yenihol. REJOICING AT ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.-Flags are displa

ed all over the city in honor of Gen. Radetzky's SULEIMAN PASHA. VIENNA, Jan. 10.—A special from Constanti nonle states that Sulciman Pasha has been re-lieved from his command and summoned to

PEACE PRELIMINARIES. THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A correspondent of the mehester Guardian telegraphs that he believes that a six weeks armistice has alreaded upon, on a basis of all people (state of present peacession).

A dispatch from Constantinople mention that a single report is current there, and the military operations are ordered to be suspended from 10 o'clock Tuesday night, but the correspondent

spondent points out that these rumors are necessarily premature, since the military representatives of the belligerents to conduct negotiations had not then been appointed. Mehemei All, who, it was stated, had gone to arrange au armistice, attenden the War Council Tuesday, and left Constantinople Tuesday night. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—From a note of

the Earl of Derby. British Foreign Minister, t Mr. Layard. the British Ambassador here, in forming him of the Russian reply concerning a armistice, the Porte inferred that it had only to propose an armistice for it to be concluded Raouf Pasha, Minister of War, accordingly tele power to treat on behalf of Turkey. Up to the present time no reply had been received from Russian headquarters. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ARMY CON-

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Bucharest dispatch says LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Bucharest dispatch says the Turkish Commander-in-Chief yesterday notified the Russian headquarters at Loftcha that he was empowered to arrange a basis of armistice, and that Mehemet Ali had been designated as the eventual Turkish Plenipotentiary. The Grand Duke Nicholas acknowledged the receipt of the communication, adding that he would report the matter to St. Petersburg.

The Agence Russe denies the truth of the statement that the Porte has already accepted the preliminary basis of peace, and says the Porte, however, is aware that the accepta this basis must precede the conclusion of an

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The Vienna corresp observes that the course taken by England in abandoning her isolated line of policy and acquiescing in that of the other Powers who con sent to separate negotiations, although re serving their ultimate rights, meets with gener

THE TURKISH PROGRAMME. It seems that while Reouf Pasha, Minister of War, is to manage the negotiations as thenominal Commander-in-Chief, Mehemet Ali is to endeavor to reorganize the Roumelian army in case it should be

wanted again.
In Vienna, hopes of success of the negoti tions are not very sanguine.

tions are not very sanguine.

A POSSIBLE OBSTACLE.

A Bucharest correspondent points out that the only obstacle to a speedy peace is that the Russian military party may prove too strong n order to gain time and crown the campaig

press disbelief in the immediate conclus

CRETE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In connection with the reported commencement of hostilities between Athens letter says that the Greek Revolutionar, Committee, of which Bulgaris is Chief, had in vited the Cretans to send Deputies to the Na-tional Assembly to decide the question of annexation to Greece. Revolutionary battalions were to be raised, but only two were actually formed. The Turkish Governor had only five the Mohommedan inhabitants. The Turks seem decided toolly hold the towns off the coast and ieave the interior to the insurgents. If all the Christian men join, the insurrection will num-

There is immense excitement at Athens, and the Revolutionary Committee is urged to order a rising in Thessaly, but the Government has issuaded Bulgaris from precipitate action.

DIPLOMACY.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE BOSPHORUS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—There are dip-lomats and diplomats, and some of them will talk. The following are notes of a conversa-tion held to-day with a diplomatist recently re-

turned from Europe:
"Russia has declined to accept the mediation offered by Great Britain. What do you think will be the result?" "Yes, the attempt of Great Britain at inter-

vention has been unsuccessful, and the offer has been declined in such a manner that, owing to the diplomatic skill of Gortschakoff, no offense will be given."
"What is likely to be the result of these

"I believe that Russia is to be allowed to ac-

complish her work without any considerable interference from the rest of Europe; that the Dardanelles will be free to all Powers; that Russia will be supreme in the Black Sea; and that Great Britain, even, will not seek to inher destiny in the ultimate future control of VALUE OF TREATIES.

"But do not the treaties prevent any such dismemberment of Turkey?" "Certainly they do. The treaty of 1856 set-tled the control of the mouth of the Danube, by making new boundaries for Bessarabis, rec-ognized the independence of Greece, and pro-vided for a clearer tracing of the boundary-line of Turkey in Asia. The contracting parties to this treaty severally and jointly agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. A interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. A treaty subsequent to the general treaty of 1856, which was supposed to have settled the difficul-ties that occasioned the Crimian war, was made between England, France, and Austria, by which they mutually agreed to consider any in-terference of Russia as a casus belti." THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

" Will not this treaty prevent the dismem erment of Turkey?"

"No; Europe is no longer controlled by trea "No; Europe is no longer controlled by trea-ties. The cause of the war is not so much that Russia has resolved at any cost to remove the check placed upon her ambition by the Crimea. The truth is, the existence of Turkey in Europe is an anomaly. It is a constant protest against the Christian civilization of the rest of Europe. That the Turkish Empire in Europe must uitimately be dissolved there never has been any doubt among the Christian nations of Europe. The difficulty has always been as to the means. The Ottoman Empire is to be dissolved or dis membered, but what new form its constituent ele ments shall take, or who shall appropriate the nembers, it has been impossible to det WHY ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERPERE.

Turkey!"

"For the same reason that for a quarter of a century the same Great Britain has protected her. The interest of Great Britain is, and always has been, what the interest of all nations is,—self-interest. The Christian England that sends missionaries to convert the Mohammedans of Asia and Africa has sent cannon and bail to maintain Moslem rule in Turkey. The friendship of Turkey has given to England the control of the Gibraltar of the Eastern Mediterranean, the roadway to India. The roadway is now through Egypt and the Sucz Canal. In the past England could not afford to allow the chemy, which she is soon to meet upon the plains of Asia, to take possession of her roadway to India. But now Russia is willing that Great Britain should obtain possession of Egypt, and have a protectorate of that country. Russia will gladly exchange the possibility of power along that roadway for the certainty of power along the Dardanelles and at the mouth of the Danube."

TURKET AND HOTPE. "But does not Turkey still have control of the choicest women of his harem for the purpose of protection. For the rest, the inhedive is more the vassal of the Bank of Logiand than he is of the Sultan. He has defaulted upon his interest, and is now in point of fact the vassal viscous interest.

"BUSTING" THE ALLIES. "This change of circumstances, then, will have a tendency to break up the old allies in

"Most certainly. France, Austria, and Great Britain have been untural allies, for they had a common interest,-that the European balance of power should not be destroyed by the aggrandizement of Russia in the Orient. But it is no concern of Great Britain what becomes of France and Austria, for she can be made secure of her own power in the East by becoming indifferent to France and the plans of Russia in

"How do the other Powers naturally group "About Russia as a nucleus. Under such circumstances as those existing, the German Confederation and Italy would naturally gather; and, if to this is added the nentrality of Grea Britain, the power of Turkey would seem to be

THE DEAD KING.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Prince Amadeus, the late King Victor Emmanuel's second son, and the Prince of Carl gaino, this morning went with King Humbert to the chamber where the body of King Victor Emmanuel lay, and remained there twenty minutes. Queen Marguareta then entered the room to pay the last salute to the

remains of the deceased mon arch.

The proclamation of the new King is very favorably received. His Majesty has telegraphed to Gen Cialdini and Count Sciopis, begging them to come to Rome, as he wishes to have

them with him.
All the soverings of Europe and President MacMahon, of France, have sent telegrams to Prince Humbert expressing terms of affection-

ite sympathy.

The Council of Ministers, held to-day, decided to summon Parliament immediately.

The remains of the late King will lie in state at the Quirinal on Friday, Saturday, and Sun-day. The body will be removed, it is believed, on Monday, preparatory to the funeral, which is fixed for Tuesday.

It is stated that King Humbert will take the

oath on Wednesday. LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The body of Victor Emmanuel has been embalmed.

It is stated that the Cardinal Vicar has granted the Basilics of Santa Maria Magziore for the

funeral ceremony.

KING AND POPE. Italian clerical journals declare that the dying King, before receiving the viaticum, asked the Pope's forgiveness for his sins. A later telegram says this statement is anthoritatively con-tradicted, and declares that Victor Emmanue his glorious life as an Italian King.

Several municipalities have already resolved to erect statues of the late King. The Chambers have been summoned to re-

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The official journal, in announcing King Victor Emmanuel's death, says:
"Not in Italy alone will so cruel and sudden an event cause deep and unanimous regret. The loss of a Sovereign who held so great a place in Europe will be strongly fall in Force. Europe will be strongly felt in France. The President of the Republic, in the name of the French nation, has already expressed to the new King how fully he shares the grief of

Paris, Jan. 10.-The death of King Victor Emmanuel has produced a great impression here. The sudden disappearance of the patriotic promoter of Italian unity creates fresh anxiety in the minds of French politicians. anxiety in the minus of French politicians. Victor Emmanuel, despite every influence brought to bear on him, had remained the friend of France, and, notwithstanding the cession of Savoy and Nice, and the hasty peace of Villafrance, he deemed himself under obligations to France. Although Italy, made distrustful by Ultramontanism, had lately formed such relations with Germany as to pass for her decile ally, it is known, and was proved by his

trustful by Ultramontanism, had lately formed such relations with Germany at to pass for her docile ally, it is known, and was proved by his recent interview with M. Gambetta, that Victor Emmanuel would not. except at the last extremity, have acceded to any enterprise apparently menacing France.

His death deprives this country of this moral security based entirely on the King's personal feeling, and effaces the last trace of an individual gratitude which inspired the French nation with instinctive confidence. The prospect of an early conclave, coupled with this event, excites anxieties which Victor Emmanuel might have warded off. Although Plus IX. repeatedly declared that he should live long enough to see the King repent on his death-bed, the two men, it is known, could not help liking each other, and the King had often prevented his advisers from taking too seriously to heart attacks which the Pontiff took pleasure in heaping on him. Here, too, individual good-will and respect disappear with the King, and there is no telling how far Italy will now be willing or able to protect the deliberations of the concelave. Happily, the issue of the late crisis will have served to considerably attenuate the consequences of the King's death, and liberal Italy, under whatever sovereign, cannot regard France as capable of cherishing hostile views towards her. The liberal majorities in France and Italy will soon have dispelled every trace of misunderstanding, and the appointment of M. Waddington as French Minister of Foreign Affairs is peculiarly fitted to further this unreserved accord. Still, Victor Emmanuel's death, under existing circumstances, justifies the painful impression it has produced here, for, firespective of the France-Italian relations, it creates a void in the councils of Europe which will be constantly apparent in impending events.

rope which will be constantly apparent in impending events.

THE BODY.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Victor Emanuel lies in the room on the ground floor of the Quirinal on the simple, low, curtainless iron bedstead on which he died. A row of wax lights stand at the foot of the bed. A chaplain continually recites prayers for the dead, and four aides-de-camp keep watch in the ante-room.

PLACE OF INTERNENT.

Nothing has been decided yet concerning the place of burial, although the King's ancestors are all buried near Turia. There seems to be an idea that the first King of Italy ought to be buried in Rome.

GEMERAL SYMPATRY.

buried in Rome.

GENERAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The German and Russian Courts will go into mourning three weeks for Victor Emanuel.

The Court Circular says Queen Victoria received the news of Victor Emanuel's death with deep regret. with deep regret. Deceased was always a friend of England.

The Pope, on receiving the news of the death of the King, said: "I expected it, and I had pardoned him. Let us now pray for the repose of his soul."

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA ADVISES A BALT.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—M. Gambetta has just delivered a speech at Marseilles, in which he said:

"It is now advisable for the Republicans to make
a hait until 1880, to fortify the positions already

"It is now advisable for the Republicans to make a halt until 1880, to fortify the positions already conquered, and support the present Ministry until after the Senatorial elections next year, when they will have a majority in the Senate also. Till then, there should be no rashness, no dissensions, no mistakes."

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Gen. Garnier to command the Eighth Corps of the army, in place of Gen. Ducrot, is grazetted. Gen. Ducrot is appointed a member of the mixed Commission of Public Works.

OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

VERSAILES, Jan. 10.—M. Grevy was to-day re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 335 vetes out of a total of 345. Many Deputies of the Right abstained from voting.

MM. Bethmont, Brisson, and Rameau, Republicans, and Count Durfort de Civrac, Legitimist, were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier was re-elected President of the Senate by 173 votes against 51 blank voting papers. The former Vice-Presidents were re-elected. Viscount de Gontaut Biron, who was proposed for a Vice-Presidency by a section of the Right, was defeated.

A NEW VERSION OF THE CAUSE OF MACMAHON'S SUBMISSION.

London Examiner.

The question as to how the sudden change in Marshal Macklahon's policy was brought about has been the subject of many speculations and statements. The story about the "loud Norman voice" of M. Pouyer Quertier having done it all is already exploded.

We sow learn—and this is a most significant

tact—that the Papal Nuncio entered the Elyses at an early hour on the morning of Dec. 13, when he had a long interview with the Marshal. Soon after this conversation, the latter went to Verlies, in order to re-enter into relations with M. Defaure, whom a few days before he had treated with downright insult. The suggestion is that the Pope's envoy advised MacMahon to yield for the nonce, and to remain at his post.

We are informed that the main difficulty inducing the Marshal to yield was to opercome his seruples as to the "word of honor" (or dishonor) he had given to his reactionary and easieal confederates, that he would carry out his dissolutionist and coup d'etat policy to the bitter end. This matter, too, was arranged for him by a conventice of the chief conspirator. They solemnly released him from his promise asking him at the same time not to resign, but to reserve himself for the further good af France. We have every reason to believe this record to be correct.

o reserve himself for the rance. We have every reason to record to be correct. CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE LATEST STEAMER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—News per the Belges
from Hong Kong, Dec. 14, and Shanghai, Dec.

There has been no abatement of the ravages by famine in the northern provinces. Vast districts were completely depopulated, and there is no possible hope of relief this year, or per-

haps next.

The United States Minister has returned from Shangbai to Peking.

Bradford, late Vice Consul-General at Shang-

hai, remains in jail.

A large native company has been formed under the patronage of Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli, for developing Chinese mineral reources.

YOROHAMA, Dec. 23.—The Chinese Embass, eonsisting of two Ministers, two Secretaries of Legation, one of whom is American, four interpreters, several attaches and servants, and numbering thirty altogether, arrived at Tokohama Dec. 16. Two Consuls for the chief portiaccompanied them. All are said to represent the advanced liberal school of Chinese potitics. Official communications have not yet been opened between them and the Japanese Government.

opened between them and the Japanese Gorernment.

A special Court has been organized to investigate the scandal of the alleged conspiracy to
assassinate Saigo, late rebel Chief, before the
outbreak of the rebellion. This charge was
made against eminent members of the Gorenment, and warmly sustained by the English
journals in Japan, although no evidence was
brought forward. A thorough and searching eramination is now ordered.

A new French Catholic Church has been built
and consecrated in Tokko.

The Japanese ships of war Seiki and Kuwan,
built and fitted up wholly in this country, and
manned and officered by natives, are about to
start on a cruise of the Mediterranean.

The Nobles Bank, the capital of which is
\$15,000,000, subscribed by ex-Daimios and
Kuges, was inaugurated Dec. 8.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—News per the City f Sydney, from New South Wales: The Governor has intrusted the task of forming a new administration to Sir Henry Parke, leader of the Opposition.

The money received by the Mayor of Sydney toward the Indian famine fund reaches altogeth-

toward the Indian famine fund reaches altogethabout £13,500, and it is 'noped £15,000 will be
obtained before the end of the month.
Wheat is nearly free from rust, and an excellent harvest is in prospect.
The Victoria Legislature assembled Nov. 14,
passed two railway bills, and nearly disposed of
the tariff revision. There is strong opposition
to the export duties on timber and scrap-iron,
which were intended to be prohibitory rates.
The Indian famine fund collections in this Colony exceed £25,600.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred Dec. 10 in the neighborhood of Lake Taupo.

The subscriptions raised in Auckland towards the Indian famine relief fund amount to £1,502 5s 6d.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—A fire in Hor San Francisco, Jan. 10.—A fire in Honolula devastated the esplanade portion of that cit, destroying the Government warehouses opesite the Custom-House, the wharves and she devoted to the use of ocean mail steamers, as a number of private buildings, including stomhouses, lumber-yards, manufacturing establishments, etc. Less about \$250,000; Insurance, \$63,100, the Northern, of London, losing \$25,000, the Trans-Atlantic, \$14,000, and the balance divided between Liverpool & London, dans the Hamburg, Magdeburg, New Zealand, and the Francisco. Hamburg, Magdeburg, New Zealabu, and Fireman's Frud, of San Francisco. The Gorernment loses \$60,000, the Pacific \$25,000, T. H. Davis \$23,000, Allen & Robinson \$25,000, and W. G. Irwin & Co. \$20,000.

MISCELLANY. CLEOPATRA'S OBELISE. LONDON, Jan. 10.—A steam tug left the kiver Thames yest erday for Ferrol, Spain, to bring

the Cleopatra obelisk here. BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,960,000 marks.

in specie of 2,950,000 marks.

NOT DEAD.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 10.—The Marquis Antinori is at Zeila. East Africa, preparing to return to Europe. He has been believed to be dead.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Thirteen persons have been arrested on a charge of compileity in the Bishop affair, and other arrests are expected. It is said the Bishop attempted to secure the plans of the existing fortifications of Metz.

THE SPANISH CONGRESS.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Secure de Barzanallan and Herrera have been re-elected Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies respectively.

FIRES.

AT CARLINVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Carlinvill visited by the most disastrous fire that has oc-curred for years, resulting in the destruction of nearly a block in the business portion of the city. The drug store of Charles Kissenberg was totally destroyed; loss \$5,000, noinsurance. The furniture house of H. Reifenberg & Cawas also destroyed. Their stock was insured in the Underwriters, of New York, for \$1,200, in the Manhattan for \$1,200, and is the Home; of New York, for \$500. Their building was insured for \$1,000 and \$500 in the Atlas and Phoenix af Hartford. The cigar manufactory of H. Weise and the store of C. Heismyer were also burned. The total loss will amount to \$15,000; insurance, \$6,000. At one time it was thought the business district would be totally destroyed. nearly a block in the business portion of the

AT HOMER; ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Calcage Tribuna.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 10.—A large hay-press
belonging to T. D. McKee, a banker and farmer, at Homer, in this county, was set on fire by
an incendiary last night. The building and contents were valued at \$3,500, and were totally
destroyed. There was a large insurance, but
the amount was not learned. A suit with at
tachment in aid was begun yesterday araiss
McKee by a farmer named George W. Henson,
for the amount of \$3,500,—a draft which Hesson had received of a stock-dealer, the draft, as
alleged, having been procured at McKeee's basis
and returned unpaid from New York. It is a
leged that McKee has put his property out of
his hands to hinder and delay his creditors. He
was reputed quite wealthy.

AT ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Jan. 10.—The tannery of Antes
Nessler, Eighth and Dock streets, and its
stove-foundry adjoining, burned late last night
Loss about \$20,000; insured \$2,500 each in the
Fireman's of New Jersey, Fame and Homans
of New York, German of Presport, German of
Pittsburg, and Aurora of Cincinnati; \$1,000 is
the American of Philadelphia, and \$300 in the
Boston Underwriter's.

AT KENOSHA, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt. Kunosha, Wis., Jan. 10.—A frame dwe house on the corner of Exchange and South streets, owned by Mr. J. White, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Fully insured

The slarm from Box 411 at 9:10 yesters, morning was caused by a fire in the two-start brick, No. 749 Noble street, owned and occupas a cooper-slop by Henry Lenksen. Damay, \$160. Cause, unknown.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—A fire at Le rendurg, this State, caused a loss of \$25,000

THE BRYANT

Jones Falls to the Gre tween Two Stoo

Lets His Angry Passions Ris to a Cheeriess Cell.

T. H., a brother of the well-know ant, was before Justice Haines ye moon charged with obtaining goods pretanses. The complannant was Class Monroe street. He testified the largesten named Sullivan told him wanted a printing press, and he wen No. 13 Exchange Building, and ask it. He said he was thinking about these and some material. Jones said it. He said do was called and some material. Jones said them to him, and requested that he stimate of the amount of material to do his own printing. The cost was \$235, and proposed to said he would give a note for the wild some wanted part cash and a chattle that was the usual way of selling.

out a card and wrote on it

out a card and wrote on it

'O. G. BEYANT,"

and nanded it to Jones, telling him
standing. Jones made inquiries,
ing he obtained, and "from the an
man," sold him the goods. He su
he was dealing with was O. G. Bryt r was given on the 25th of and on the 11th of October. was delivered Jones got \$20 in cas signed O. G. Bryant, were give \$120, due Dec. 13, 1877, and the gred, due Dec. 13, 1877, and the dee Jan. 27, 1878. He called o saked him to discount them, but he going to New York and had to as soon as he got back he wou up. On his return, Jones called ag ant said he was going to raise some asked him to come in the next day, urday. Jones didn't go. On Sunda article in The Tanauna about the went to the Exchange Building and some trouble, that they had, moved street. He tried to get in their mouldn't do so, although another ma saw the materials in the old place, is writ of replevin. When he went the they had been removed. Most of the Casani street, near Kinzie. To meer intimated that he was not 0. On cross-examination Jones stated said he wished to buy the stuff as an on cross-examination Jones stated and he wished to buy the stuff as an not as President of the Reese Manufpay. On the second order the got to the Company. O. G. Bryant's as to the order. His first knowledge ti T. H. Bryant was obtained from T. article. He admitted that he had seing stote to Bryant:

Mr. Buyant: I won't be able to a pot until Wednesday. Hope you will p ireman yours. On the bottom of this note was, "I long the bottom of the potential to be a potential to b Jones thought the "H" might virting, but was confident the "T" ever made one like it in his life.

His attorney took the His attorney took the paper, and ing it closely, said that 'Mr.' had ''.' H.'' written by some ''r'' was plainly to be seen, as the ''m.''

The defendant's lawyer also look This ended the testimony for the profit the defense.

This ended the testimony for the protection of t

was then sworn on his own be that the Reese Mannfacturing; buy the press and materias. He busted, and could give him the ant, and wrote G. G.'s name him as could make inqui wanted to sell, all right, some material were delivered,

wanted to sell, all right. To some material were delivered, and a the stuff over, and said more was a ditional order was made out. O. G. it was sent to Jones. He came in to and witness told him Bryant was would get them and give them to his orated Neuwall as to the "T. H." note given above.

On cross-examination he said a saything about the rest of the type-hands of the Reese Manufacturing he saw it last. That Company we corporated under the laws of illing know who the officers are now. He his interest. At that time J. P. K dent and O. G. Bryant Secretary There was a Board of Directors, be member who they were.

The following document, which direct in court, but which a repoontaide, shows what O. G. Bryant Pressurer of the Reese Manufacts thought of it in August: Importer of Diamonds.

Orytos of O. G. Bryant, Private

thought of it in Angust;
Importer of Diamonds.
Orrice or O. G. BRYANT. Private
Washington street, Rooms is and 2.
Keana C., I Bang. Chronoo, Aug.
Lockwood, Eq., No. 74 Duane street.
Siz: Yours of July 30 at mad. Whave not continued my ad three as
keeping in the ad of the Reese Ms
pany, which is a begins concern, as
such here and elsewhere? In regard
to Mr. Williams, of the Iron Age.

Mr. Jones was called in rebutt wall's and Bryant's testimony ab-busted was false. a printer, said Neuwall's and T. tations were bad, and that he them under oath. He had near was as big dead-beat as any o as sharp as O. G. For the defense, Mr. George, testified that T. H. 's reput variety was good, and that he under cath. On the cross, he said he ki business way, and that, he ha reputation called in question. David M. Pollocz, who is in t mission line, testified to the states was regarding that the reputation good. He had read the states was regarding them, but did as paper.

paper.

THE COURT

Considered the note introduced by
the most damaging piece of evide,
case. The alteration was very
having been written by a person a
bit the question was, Was the
representing himself as O. G. a fr
the goods had been sold upon to
of T. H., Jones wouldn't hav
about the standing of O. G. to
that, and was satisfied.
been deceived, and might have
yet the case was not one that the
would snatain, or that a jury we
sider, from the fact that dones
contracted for—O. G.'s note. The
dismissed.

After his discharge, T. H. Brye Contracted for—O. G. a note. The dismissed.

After his discharge, T. H. Brys. Tanawas reporter and said that ho connects entitled of G. Bryani or lowed him some money, and he valet it. He further wished it us had had nothing whatever to do what had had nothing whatever to do what had had nothing whatever to do what had had nothing whatever to do to the Justice's office in the mort. Wr. Nestwall also followed the the street, and said that he was stated with O. G. Bryant and wars indected to him, he holding he was anxious to get his most had not been cooked block of it was only to try and get a \$5 or 10 wa

The case just referred to was fit in a many policy of the case just referred to was fit in a many porter of this paper was present the case of this paper was present the case of this paper was present was reporter were passing out of the state of the case of

pal Nuncio entered the Elysee on the morning of Dec. 13, when erview with the Marshal. Soon aation, the latter went to Vero re-enter into relations with M. a few days before he had treatint insuit. The suggestion is a envoy at rised MacMahon to ce, and to temain at his post, ned that the main difficulty in that to yield was to overcome the "word of honor" (or dispendent of the the would carry out his deoup d'etal policy to the bitter er, too, was arranged for him to of the chief conspirators eleased him from his promise, he same time not to resign, but self for the further good of ve every reason to believe the

A AND JAPAN. LATEST STEAMER.

Jan. 10.—News per the Belgie
ag, Dec. 14, and Shanghai, Dec.

n po abatement of the ravages a northern provinces. Vast displetely depopulated, and there one of relief this year, or per-

tates Minister has returned from Vice Consul-General at Shang e company has been formed us-ige of Li Hung Chang, Viceroy developing Chinese mineral re-

Japan.
Dec. 23.—The Chinese Embassy, so Ministers, two Secretaries of whom is American, four interia attaches and servants, and ty altogether, arrived at Yoko-Two Consuls for the chief portahem. All are said to represent beral school of Chinese political mications have not yet been in them and the Japanese Govern

nrt has been organized to investal of the alleged conspiracy to re, late rebel Chief, before the hie rebellion. This charge was minent members of the Governmity sustained by the English apan, although no evidence was d. A thorough and searching extended to the Catholic Church has been builted in Tokio.

Ships of war Seikl and Kuwan, np wholly in this country, and fleered by natives, are about to se of the Mediterranean.

Bank, the capital of which is subscribed by ex-Daimios and lagurated Dec. 8.

OUTH PACIFIC. SCO, Jan. 10.—News per the City m New South Wales:

m New South Wales:
r has intrusted the task of forministration to Sir Henry Parkes,
Diposition.
received by the Mayor of Sydneyiam famine fund reaches altogethand it is noped £15,000 will be
the end of the month.
arly free from russ, and an excelin prospect.
VICTORIA.
Legislature assembled Nov. 14,
way bills, and nearly disposed of
thion. There is strong opposition
duties on timber and scrap-iron,
tanded to be prohibitory rates,
mine fund collections in this Col5,600.

NEW ZEALAND.
Set of earthquake occurred Dec. 10 rhood of Lake Taupo. tions raised in Auckland towards amine relief fund amount to

WICH ISLANDS. BESTEUCTIVE FIRE.

SCO, Jan. 10.—A fire in Honolulu
esplanade portion of that city,
Government warehouses oppom-House, the wharves and sheds
use of ocean mail steamers, and
private buildings, including storryards, manufacturing establishLess about \$250.00; insurance.

Co. \$20,000. ISCELLANY. EOPATRA'S OBELISK.
n. 10.—A steam tug left the River

AN BANK STATEMENT.

10.—The weekly statement of

NOT DEAD.

NOT DEAD.

Jan. 10.—The Marquis Antinoast Africa, preparing to return
the base been believed to be dead.

OLITICAL ARRESTS.

OLITICAL ARRESTS.

The property of the Bishop
or arrests are expected. It is
attempted to secure the plans
fortifications of Metz.

SPANISH CONGRESS.

I. 10.—Sebors de Barzanallana
ve been re-elected Presidents of
Chamber of Deputies respect-

FIRES. ARLINVILLE, ILL.

patch to The Chicago Tribuna.

All., Jan. 10.—Carlinville was
nost disastrous fire that has ocresulting in the destruction of
in the business portion of the
r store of Charles Khauenberg
royed; loss \$5,000, noinsurance,
house of H. Reifenberg & Ceyed. Their stock was insured in
ters, of New York, for
Manhattan for \$1,200, and in
New York, for \$500 in the
ir af Hartford. The cigar manweise and the store of C. Heinburned for \$1,000 and \$500 in the
ir af Hartford. The cigar manweise and the store of C. Heinburned. The total loss will
obj. insurance, \$6,000. At one
ight the business district would
typed.

CHOMERS ILL.

III. Jan. 10.—A large hay-press
D. McKee, a banker and farmthis county, was set on fire by
st night. The building and consed at \$3,500, and were totally
re was a large insurance, but
not learned. A suit with atd was begun yesterday against
aer named George W. Henson,
of \$3,500,—a draft which Henof a stock-dealer, the draft, as
been procurred at McKeee's bank
paid from New York. It is alte has put his property out of
ler and delay his creditors. He
te wealthy.

T ST. LOUIS.

10.—The tannery of Anton and Dock streets, and the joining, burned late last night 00; insured \$2,500 each is the w Jersey, Fame and Hoffman rman of Freeport, German of urora of Cincinnsti; \$1,000 in Philadelphia, and \$500 in the iter's.

KENOSHA, WIS.

otch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jan. 10.—A frame dwelling rner of Exchange and South Mr. J. White, was partially this morning. Fully insured.

CHICAGO.

Box 411 at 9:10 yesterday
sed by a fire in the two-story
fulle street, owned and occupied
by Henry Lenksen. Damage,
known.

THE BRYANTS. Jones Falls to the Ground Between Two Stools.

Lets Eis Angry Passions Rise and Is Taken to a Cheerless Cell.

2. H., a brother of the well-known O. G. Bryset, was before Justice Haines yesterday aftersen charged with obtaining goods under false,
precases. The complainant was C. H. Jones, of
the Market Sullivan told him that Bryant
vasied aprinting press, and he went to his office,
ka 13 Exchange Building, and saked him about
it. He said he was thinking about buying a machie said some material. Jones said he would sell
than to him; and requested that he make up an
estimate of the amount of material necessary
to to his own printing. This was done.
The cost was \$235, and Jones asked
him how he proposed to pay. Bryant
all how he proposed to pay. Bryant
all he would give a note for the whole amount.
Jones wanted part cash and a chattel mortgage—as
this sit would injure his credit. He then took
onta card and wrote on it

"O, G. BEYANT,"

"O. G. BRYANT,"
and asnded it to Jones, telling him to find out his
sunding. Jones made inquiries, and on the rating he obtained, and "from the appearance of the
in," sold him the goods. He supposed the man,
is sut dealing with was O. G. Bryant. The first
order was given on the 25th of September, and the
scool on the 11th of October. When the latter
is delivered Jones got \$20 in cash. Two notes,
inced O. G. Bryant, were given him, one for
int, due Dec. 13, 1877, and the other for \$200,
is Jan. 27, 1878. He called on Bryant and speed O. G. Bryant, were given him, one for 1930, die Dec. 13, 1877, and the other for \$200, iss Jan. 27, 1878. He called on Bryant and alled him to discount them, but he said he was pair to New York and had to pay \$1, 600,—a soon as he got back he would take them as on his return, Jones called sgain, and Bryant and he was going to raise some money, and alled him to come in the next day. That was Saturday, Jones didn't go. On Sunday he saw the studie Tax Transuns about the Bryants. He sent to the Exchange Building and Jound. Aftigues when the Building and Jound. Aftigues when the Building and Jound and the Standard St

ing gote to Bryant:

ML Buyant: I won't be able to get the material sat will wednesday. Hope you will pardon the delay. I wan't we was.

On the bottom of this note was, "T. H. Bryant, Boon 15 Exchange."

Jones thought the "H" might be in his handwilling, but was confident the "T" was not. He never made one like it in his life.

His attorney took the paper, and, after examining it closely, said that "Mr." had been erased and "P. H." written by some one else. The "r" was plainly to be seen, as was a part of fis "m." the "m."

The defendant's lawyer also looked at it, but his

The defendant's lawyer also looked at it, but his

The defendant's lawyer also looked at it, but his

The ended the testimony for the prosecution. For the defense,

ANSILM BEUWALL

Was worn. He was in Bryant's office at the time
Jones was there negotiating for the sale of a
press. He heard T. H. Bryant tell him that he
inself had basted a year and a half ago for \$150,

600; that, though he couldn't find out anything
about the Reese Mannfacturing Company, he
(Jones) had learned that O. G. Bryant was all
right; that, if he was willing to let him have the
goods under these circumstances, to go shead,
One day, on going into the office, witness found a
note on the floor. [The one in evidence.] He
read it, and noticing it was for Mr. Bryant, handedlito him. "T. H. Bryant" was on it when he
saw the note.

On the cross, Neuwall said he had lived at No.

was then sworn on his own behalf. He testified that the Reese Mannfacturing Company desired to buy the press and materiat. He told Jones he was busted, and could give him the notes of O. G. Bryant, and wrote O. G. 's name on a card, telling him he could make inquiries, and, if he wanted to sell, all right. The press and some material were delivered, and a printer looked the stuff over, and said more was needed. An additional order was made out, O. G. signed it, and it was sent to Jones. He came in to get the notes, and witness told him Bryant was not in, but he would get them and give them to him. He corrobotted Neuwall as to the "T. H." Bryant on the note given above.

On cross-examination he said he didn't know anything about the rest of the type. It was in the handrof the Reese Manufacturing Company when he saw it last. That Company was regularly incorporated under the laws of Illinois. He did not know who the officers are now. He had sold out his interest. At that time J. P. Koons was President and O. G. Bryant Secretary and Treasuer. Three was a Board of Directors, but he didn't remember who they were.

The following document, which was not introduced in court, but which a reporter picked up caling, shows what O. G. Bryant, Secretary and Treasuer of the Reese Manufacturing Company, thought of it in August:

Inpeter of Diamonds.

and hyant's testimony about the latter being tested was false.

S. W. BOTH,

a printer, said Neuwall's and T. H. Bryant's reputations were bad, and that he would not believe than a big a dead-beat as any of them, but wasn't sharp as O. G.

For the defense, Mr. George Sawin, an attorow, tustified that T. H. 's reputation for truth and wanty was good, and that he would believe him there ather than the said be knew him only in a beautiff was good, and that he had never heard his regarding and in question.

Judd M. Pollocz, who is in the dry-goods commission called in question.

Judd M. Pollocz, who is in the dry-goods commission that the reputation of Neuwall was god. He had read the statements in The Trustyn segarding them, but did not believe the news-

THE COURT

Contend the note introduced by the defense was to atmaring piece of evidence in the whole tax. The alteration was very plain, "T. H." thing been written by a person other than Jones. In the question was, was the fact of T. H." the question was, was the fact of T. H. was to question was, was the fact of T. H. was to question was, was the fact of T. H. was to question was, was the fact of T. H. was to question was, was the fact of T. H. was to question was, was the fact of T. H. was to question was the fact of T. H. was the care anything about the standing of O. G. He inquired as the fact that Jones got just what he contracted for—O. G. 's note. Therefore, it would be the standing of the fact that Jones got just what he contracted for—O. G. 's note. Therefore, it would be the standing whith O. G. Bryantot Koons, only they was the with O. G. Bryantot Koons, only they was the standard white one money, and he was trying to column the far the washed it understood that he had nothing whatever to do with what occurred as a statter's office in the morning.

\$2,000 on a charge of assault with a deadly

For the defense,

ANNELLE REUWALL

Wis worn. He was in Bryant's office at the time lones was there negotiating for the sale of a puss. He heard T. H. Bryant tell him that he himself had busted a year and a half ago for \$150, .

OU; that, though he couldn't find out anything about the Reese Mannfacturing Company, he (Jones) had learned that O. G. Bryant was all right; that, if he was willing to let him have the public and note on the floor. [The one in evidence.] He mad it, and, noticing it was for Mr. Bryant, handed lit to him. "T. H. Bryant" was on it when he saw the note.

On the cross, Nenwall said he had lived at No. 32 indiana street, between Cass and Rush streets, since the 26th of November. Previously he had resided at 610 North Clark street. His occupation was a salesman. He had been employed by different houses in Chicago, but was now selling such a sensation wherever she goes. This whole thing is an outrage, and when the public once begin to understand it, they will see her conduct in its true colors."

"It is said that a strong Roman Catholic in discretion that the Cardinal married them; but, even granting that, no one suppsed say, shirts, etc. He had no office. The lease of Room. 15 Exchange Block was in his name. His name was not on the door. He had a deak there. His moving necessitated Bryant going out. He had known T. W. for it's years and O. G. for the Bryants. He had sold no goods since October. Business was dull, and he was not soliciting.

T. H. BRYANT

was then sworn on his own behalf. He testified that the Reese Mannfacturing Company desired to hay the press and materias. He told Jones he was butted, and could give him the notes of O. G. Bry-wit and the property will fall to her share in case the marriage is valid?"

"How much of the personal property. If there were no children by a prior match she would come in for one-half the personal estate. But there is no danger of her getting anything.

Baying anything abount in the least surprised if she had. He had a gould toout anything."

It is s

there were no children by a prior match she would come in for one-half the personal estate. But there is no danger of her getting anything more than she has got. We shall prove to the satisfaction of the commission and the jury, not only that the old gentleman was unfit to take care of his property, but that at the time of the marriage he was incapacitated, mentally, from entering into such a contract and that the archelled marriage is

capacitated, mensary, trob entering most accountact, and that the so-called marriage is therefore a mere nullity. We shall see whether she will come off the winner. She is a smart woman, I admit, but she has overdone it this time."

Those who know Mrs. Lord say that she will fight it out to the bitter end, and that the family have got a formidable antagonist. It should not be surprised if she would win," said a lawyer, yesterday; "she has certainly proved more than a match for the whole or them so far."

KAS. HICKS-LORD'S PROPERTY IN TOLEDO.

Convespondence New York Sun.

TOLEDO, U., Jan. S.—The Lord-Hicks wedding has created sensation among Mrs. Hicks many friends in this city. It is a surprise, because in Toledo alone Mrs. Hicks property is valued at half a million or dollars. She has persistenly declined to sell a foot of it. It is part of an investment made thirty or forty years ago by the Quaker merchant, Mr. W. H. Hicks, a friend of the Hon. Rehard Mott, of Toledo, also a Quaker, who invested about the same time in Toledo real estate, taking up a permanent residence here, and who represented this district in Congress previous to the Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Andy Johnson impeachment memory. Mr. Hicks also purchased large tracts of land in several of the northwestern Ohio counties, the Village of Hickswille, Delance County, having been named in honor of nin, its original proprietor. Sizee his death his widow, Mrs. Hicks, has continued friendly relations with the Motts, with Chief Justice Waite, her attorney while in Toledo, and with other residents of Toledo, all of whom praise her for her devotion to Mr. Hicks in his life,—he was much her senior and in feeble health,—and for her judicious management of the large fortune left her. They all say that Mrs. Hicks is by no means the extravagant woman she has been represented, but that, being beautiful and daring, with great love of motoriety, she has succeeded in making agreat show before the world upon a sum that many a less fascinating and politic woman spends wi

continue to the second contact in cell No. 45. He was seen to the second contact in cell No. 45. He was seen to the contact in cell No. 45. He was seen to the contact in cell No. 45. He was seen to the contact in cell No. 45. He was seen to the contact in the c pany, and also Gen. Butler. There was, I believe, a report current at one time that she and Gen. Butler were to be married. This is not extraordinary, as her name has been connected with a good many desirable widowers, including Gen. Schenck and the brother of the Duke of Richmoud. Her departure from Washington was regretted by her landlord at least.

PLYMOUTH PEWS.

She has got nearsir, that woman

2.00,000 in the Rental.

NEW YORE, Jan. 8.—Plymouth Church was
she had wheeled
he's been making
no and Paris, givnoblemen, and
erever she goes.
e, and when the
and it, they will
ann Catholic inin the rehalf:

W. Sage. The highest premium offered was \$505, by H.

W. Sage. The highest premium offered last
year was \$600, paid by H. B. Claflin, who only
in the rehalf!

W. Sage. The highest premium offered last
year was \$600, paid by H. B. Claflin, who only
in the rehalf!

The Annual Sale—A Considerable Reduction
in the Rental.

NEW YORE, Jan. 8.—Plymouth Church was
crowded this morning at the annual sale of
pews, Mr. E. Hoyt officiating as auctioneer.
The highest premium offered last
year was \$600, paid by H. B. Claflin, who only
bid \$390 to-night. In 1875 Charles Dennis, who
the amount of the premiums offered to-night is
highest premium, \$750. The Times' report save
the amount of the premiums offered to-night is
garing \$12,758, makes a total of \$36,929,—\$10,
sage, and we will
be courts and the
will fall to her
lid!

Will fall to her
lid!

Claflin obtained the third choice to-night for
\$300. Nobody seemed to be surprised at the
comparatively small amount of the sale. "It
prior match she
is larger than I expected it to be this year," said
be corrected.

The King refused, and at length only
gave way under heavy pressure. Writing to
Lord Grewille he said: "The King refused, and at length only
gave way under heavy pressure. Writing to
Lord Grewille he said: "The King refused, and at length only
gave way under heavy pressure. Writing to
Lord Grewille he said: "The King refused, and at length only
gave way under heavy pressure. Writing to
Lord Grewille he said: "The King refused, and at length only
gave way under heavy pressure. Writing to
Lord Grewille he said: "The King refused had be connidered that this proof of his forbearance will secure him from being at a future period distressed by any further proposal connected with
this question." Twenty two years later Roman
Catholic The Annual Sale—A Considerable Reduction

one member; and Mr. Beecher said, after the sale: "If anybody is going to grumble, it is not I." Mr. Beecher bought a pew himself for a premium of \$2. It was the last pew, and nobody else bid for it. As thename of the buyer was announced, a rumble of applause was heard in the sanctuary. The lowest premium paid was 50 cents. The following were the highest priced sales: H. W. Sage, premium \$500, rent \$110: Charles Dennis, premium \$500, rent \$120: Charles Dennis, premium \$500, rent \$120: Horacio C. King, premium \$200, rent \$120: J. D. Hutchinson, premium \$250, rent \$120: Moses I. Beach, premium \$250, rent \$120: Moses I. Beach, premium \$250, rent \$100: S.V. White, premium \$250, rent \$100: S.V. White, premium \$250, rent \$100: S.V. White, premium \$250, rent \$400.

Many persons familiar with the inner workings of Plymouth Church have expressed the opinion, recently, that if \$30,000 were realized it would be as much as could be hoped for. Tuere are other and very powerful influences at work besides the hardness of the times which will no doubt have a tendeucy to reduce the amount of premiums,—the most potent of which is the growing spirit of dissatisfaction on the part of many of the members with the frequent absence of the pastor, in addition to the usual six weeks' vacation given him during the summer. They think that it is hardly right for Mr. Beecher to absent himself so frequently on Sundavs and Fridays during the winter, when many of his congregation are paying more for the rent of a pew in his church than would be necessary to pay for the rent of a brown-stone house with all the modern improvements. It is reported that Mr. Beecher has been offered a much larger sum than he received from the church, however, by a lecture bureau, for a lecturing tour throughout the country, and a still larger sum than he received from the church, however, by a lecture bureau, for a lecturing tour throughout the country, and a still larger sum to a similar tour through Europe; and, although there may not be any danger that he will the did not expect, he said, that the amount realized this year would be any larger than that of last year, and he should be satisfied if it was leas. He was not proud of the church, he said, because of its size, but because of its loyalty and its unity; and here Mr. Beecher completely broke down, and was for a moment unable to proceed. Finally, he continued, in a husky voice, to speak of the sacrifices which many of his congregation had made to secure a place to sit in church during Susdays, even going so far as to economize in food and raiment, and said he fully believed that many of them had for years made the teachings they received from Sunday to Sunday in Plymouth Church the staff upon which they had leaned during the entire week. He had always tried to serve them, he said, to the best of his solility, and how far he had succeeded he would leave it for them to decide. He earnestly hoped that all would be enabled to secure pews for the coming year at prices within their means.

Using Straw for Fuel.

The Russian Mennonite settlement in Nebraska has taught Americans one trick worth knowing, at least. Usually in the prairie States of the West there is considerable suffering in extremely cold weather from lack of fuel. Farmers have been known to burn their corn, from necessity. People have frozen to death in some of the terrible prairie storms. But the Mennonites introduced simple furnaces for burning straw. One of these transecs only costs \$5 for the iron-work, the react being made of brick or clay. By proper us, a ton of straw will go, or press it into small cakes, so that it burns as wood, and gives off as much heat. One of

these furnaces, supplied with fuel only three times a day, will keep a Mennonite house warm the whole tweaty-four hours, besides doing the cooking. As coal is costly, and wood still more so, and a most Wastern female. cooking. As coal is costly, and wood still more so, and as most Western farmers have heretofore wasted their straw, the Mennonite plan of preparing and using it for fuel is an economy which will prove of great value to the prairie States, and it is rapidly extending among the Americans. Of course, American invention will speedily supply handy machines for pressing the straw into cakes, and improved stoves for burning it.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

RIGHT UP THE SHIP. Arouse, O watchman | swell the cry; The storm's o'erhead, the breakers nigh. Aronse the seamen, captain, mate. For dark's the night—no time to wait. Shout! Louder still! Above! below! Pierce the storm-wind's furious blow.
That stupid crew! Awake! awake!
Right up the ship! That shake! that shake! That fearful plunge! It rolls! it rolls! That mighty craft, freighted with souls— A cargo vast from storehouse high. Right up the ship! the cry—the cry. Haste, watchman, to the captain's door; With thunder rap; let sleep no more Reign-undisturbed, this furious night. Thy trumpet roar till ship's aright. O watchman, more! Strike the alarm! Let mercy's peal that conscience warm, And ope those eyes so slow, so blind, To search the ship, the mischief find.

That creaking, tossing, trembling craft-Who's at the helm? Who's watching aft? What's in the hold? The ballast lost? Aha! aha! there stands the cost. O faithful watchman! now to thee Stare, stare all eyes—one human sea: That starving stare of grief forlors, To catch one gleam, one hope of morn. Once more, again, take up the cry; The signal of distress lift high! Those messmates all await command:

Right up the ship! Why idle stand? They call for gold to fill in there: Alas! alas! no gold to spare; And more the ship rocks side to side, And higher swells the mountain-tide. O hail! that chief with tears of blood, E're mighty barque sinks 'neath the flood; Hail! all who man this ship of state,

To right her up-danger abate. That precious coin of olden time, The solld silver staple, prime— Haste! haste! fill in from toe to tip; The ballast full, right up the ship! Cuicago, January, 1878. CHARLOTTE C. WILDER.

A ROTHSCHILD MARRIAGE.

New York Times.

It is no exaggeration to assert that in the last seventy years more has been done to enfranchise all sections of humanity than in the previous 700. The existing generation may find it hard to realize that, until the year 1798, a Roman Catholic gentleman could not, even in Ireland, hold the rank of Colonel in the army; and when, in 1807, Lord Grenville, with apparently the full approval of Lord Chancellor Erskine and Lord Sidmouth, both of whom were op-posed to Catholic emancipation in general, pro-posed to insert a clause in the Mutiny bill, as the annual act providing for the army is curiously called, to extend the privilege then con-ceded to Catholics serving in Ireland to Catho-lics serving in England and Scotland, George III. at first flatly refused, and at length only

proscribed. But the England of to-day has changed all that. The Jews are now, as Lady Ashburton (to quote Lord Houghton) said of the Barings, "everywhere." A lounger at Hyde Park corner some dozen years ago might have observed one afternoon such a gathering of aristocratic equipages and servants in state liveries as would have suggested a drawing-room being held by her Majesty. Dukes' and Marquises' coronets by the dozen, besides the well-known carriages of Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors—what was it all about? Simply that the marriage of a Rothschild, whose parents dwelt in the princely edifice which dwarfs the Duke of Wellimgton's, Apsley House, its next neighbor, had brought together a concourse such as that which assembled there when lately the premier Peer of England married the daugther of an

Wellington's, Apsley House, its next neighbor, had brought torether a concourse such as that which assembled there when lately the premier Peer of Eugland married the daughter of an historic house.

There can be no question that the Rothschilds have had a great deal to do with the rise of their race in public estimation. About such stupendous wealth as theirs there is an element of romance which appeals to the minds of those who would be but little affected by ordinary riches, and, under this influence, the position which was necessarily theirs in the world of business has gradually become theirs in that of fashion as well. By degrees they are intermarrying with the best Christian blood in England. A few years ago a member of the Fitzroy family chose a daughter of the Rothschilds for his wife. His example was followed, not long after, by a brother of Lord Hardwicke; and now it is stated, with every appearance of probability, that a young nobleman favorably known on these shores is to marry the greatest helress of the renowned Hebraw house.

Lord Rosebery, who is nephew of the late able and accomplished historian, Earl Stanhope, has abilities and ambition such as hare raised great hopes of him. When some one asked Johnson what had become of all those young nobles who ought to come forward and take a prominent part in public life, his answer was, "They've gone into the city to hunt for heiresses." Lord Rosebery, it may be hoped for the credit of himself and his order, will know how to turn matrimony with "millions in it." to the best advantage of his country. It will be in his power to do much toward answering a question not seldom put: "What is the good of a House of Lords?" There is just now a singular dearth of young men of rank and ability, and with these qualifications, added to the strong position immense wealth gives, he has the chance of making for himself a notable name.

MEXICAN BLUSTER.
San Antonio (Tez.) Express.
It appears from late Mexican papers that He It appears from late Mexican papers that he before us that the war party in Mexico has gained an extraordinary impetus from the course our Government has pursued in denying that Mexican citizens were not entitled to the honor and credit of murdering Howard and the other Gringos at San Elizario. It is believed by nearly all classes of Mexicans that war is in-

United States Government made no attempt to compel Howard to allow the Mexicans the free use of these lakes, and is therefore responsible for this insult to the Mexican national honor. Neither did the State of Texas take any steps to prevent Howard from stealing his sait from the Mexican citizens living on this God and liberty side of the Rio Bravo. Under instructions from President Diaz the Mexican citizens were organized and drilled by an officer of the heroic army, and upon Gov. Habbard, of Texas, adding insult to injury by sending Texas State troops to defend said Howard in his supercilious and unjust course toward Mexico, their sister Republic, force was resorted to for the purpose of teaching these Gringos what was due Mexico. The Texas troops, so-called, were besieged in Texas by our heroic forces, who crossed ower for that purpose. The Americans were, as usual, no match for our victorious troops, and, upon sarrendering. Howard and others were fusiladed with great rejoicing by the Mexican officer in charge of the army of invasion.

This is a heroic uchievement. The United States forces were completely cowed by the victorious advance of our invading army, and dared not to approach Sun Elizario.

Howard had been fusiladed. And now comes the last and most outrageous insult offered to the Mexican people by these Gringos, who dared not meet us in the field. A certain American officer in mand Blaut. who was in charge of troops not far from the battle, had the temerity to report to his superior officer that no Mexican troops were engaged in this heroic enterprise, and in all the American papers it is stated that the honor of butchering Howard belongs solely to his own countrymen.

This subtorfuge, behind which the Gringos at Washington seek to evade the just wrath of Mexico, shall not avail them much. It will not becoming to the sail for Mexico that the authorities at Washington seek to evade the just wrath of Mexico, shall not avail them much. It will not appease as that Shafter and Bullis are delivered up to the sait lakes, and defeating the Texas troops, is claimed for the Americans, must be retracted. We do not think that Gen. Sheridan should be censured as he has been, for the reason he was not present, and was misinformed, but this does not atone for the insult offered to the gallant Mexican officer who drilled the mob, and who superintended the siege operations and subsequent execution of the whole guilty American owner of the salt lake.

A TERRIBLE MARCH Mrs. Rosa Griffith, wife of Capt. D. A. Griffith, Third United States Infantry, sends to the Reading (Pa.) Eagle an account of the terrible march of the regiment to their new post at Missoula. The account says :

"The regiment, which had been stationed in the South for some years, was ordered to the Pennsylvania coal region during the strike lists last summer, and was then suddenly ordered West to assist in subduing Chief Joseph and his Nez Perces Indians. They went to Corinne, U. T., and from there were ordered to Montana, sev-Perces Indians. They went to Corinne, U. T., and from there were ordered to Montana, several of the companies being ordered to Helena, and the balance of the regiment to the new post at Missoula. The hardships endured by the troops during the tramp of over 600 miles were terrible. The men of the command were ill-prepared, by reason of their long residence in New Orleans, for the rigors of early winter in the Rocky Mountains, and their sufferings were acutely intense. During a part of the journey they were exposed to a violent snowstorm, with the thermometer 15 deg. below zero. Not an officer or soldier in the regiment was provided with overshoes or gloves. Not a few of the men were nearly barefooted, and added to the agony of freezing feet was the adottional torture of being forced to zrip the cold steel of their muskets with naked hands day after day. When theregiment left New Orleans there were not five dollars in possession of officers and men. The women and children belonging to the command, including the wives and offspring of the officers, numbered thirty-two, and transportation for these of course had to be secured at individual expense. It is said that but for the timely aid of friends, who, understanding the impecuations condition of the rank and file, advanced a little money out of their gwn private means, these dependent and destitute followers of the camp-must have suffered abandonment in their time of greatest need. On the march northward to Corinne several of the women and children fell sick under the terrible exposure, and for weeks their lives were almost despaired of. The transportation outra almost despaired of. The transportation of the sick could not be gratified, as the isolated ranchmen and hunters in that country refrised to part with anything when the cash was not fortneoming. Finally, each regiment was not fortneoming. Finally, each regiment was not fortneoming.

in that country refused to part with anything when the cash was not forthcoming. Finally, as the regiment was nearing the end of their march, ragged, footsore, penniless, and shivering, some of the officers sold their pay-rolls for cash, but not without the sacrifice of a discount of 25 per cent on the dollar."

CONCEALING PLUNDER.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Doubtless there are no two persons living whom the people and press of Western Massa-chusetts will be more delighted to have crowded out of sight and mind than the Northampton Bank burglars. But there are a few more things to be said about them before they are finally consigned to the oblivion of a prison workshop. One of the items of their historic career, about which the public has been anxious to know, ever since it was ascertained that the bulk of the stolen securities remained in town awhile after the robbery, has been the local hiding-place of those bonds. Suspicion has long pointed to the Bridge street school-house, so often mentioned during the trials as containing the attic where the burglars camped while maturing their plans. This was, in fact, the hiding-place of the bonds; they were not hid, however, under the platform, but inside of an inclosed and stationary bench, which was fastened to the wall at the right of the teacher's chair. This bench was made for little children to sit on, and the wall above it is painted black, so that they can stand on the bench and draw. The burglars made skillful preparation for depositing the plunder while it was yet lying behind the doors of the bank vault. They first cut the nails that fastened down the top of the bench by running a cold-chisel under the top board so that they ceased to hold, although the nail-heads on the surface on the board, and large screws inserted to hold it down, the heads being sunk below the surface, and covered with beeswax, exactly the color of the board. The concealment of these screws was thus made so perfect that the bank officers had trouble to find them a few months ago, when they opened the bench at the surgestion of the burglars. The latter told them after the July trial that they would find enough under that bench to satisfy them that the bonds had been there, also remarking that they would have to "find the screws" before they took off the cover. When two of the Directors, who went to the school-house to make an examination, saw the bench was apparently nailed down, one said to the other, "They have field to us," but, after a little investigation, the screws were found, and, when the cover was off, quite a collection of burglar's tools and Cashier Whitlesey's bunch of keys, marked with his name, and missed aince the robbery, were revealed to the eyes of the wondering bank m career, about which the public has been anxious to know, ever since it was ascertained that the

COM. AMMEN.

New Fork Tribune.

The following story, which comes under the category of "highly interesting if true," is fold of Com. Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navication in the Navy Department: During the Rebellion, Ammen, then a Captain in the navy, was placed in command of a party of men who had enlisted in San Francisco for the Pacific squadron. They were embarked on a merchant transport, and a few days out the men, among transport, and a few days out the men, among whom were many rough characters, showed a disposition to mutiny, alleging that their food was unft or insufficient. The muttered threats and black looks at length became so aiarming that the master of the vessel, fearing for its safety, as well as for the lives of himself and crew, who were outnumbered ten to one, expressed to Capt. Ammen his fears and his inclination to make for the nearest port. "Why make for port." said Ammen. "I am in command and wish to go to the squadron." "But," replied the master, "they will kill us all—they will kill you if you go among them." "We will see about that," said the Captain. Argning himself, he went down where the men were gathered, and walked in among them. Voices were immediately hushed, and one burly fellow named Murphy, the leader in the mischief, came toward him, determined evidently to begit the work of destruction at once. Raising his revolver, Ammen shot the man dead, and then commanded, in a volce which contained much more than words, "Throw him overboard." Recovering from their suppor, the men

glared like wild beasts upon the intrepid Captain, and soon a second mutineer gained the courage to make a more toward nim. Another shot, and again came the order, "Throw him overboard." Yet once more was the awful tragedy repeated, and a third bloody feast was thrown to the sharks. The mutiny was ended. The men huddled in the farthest corners. Pointing out one by one the remaining ringleaders, Ammen ordered their companions to put tagm in Irons, and when this was done he returned to his stateroom.

his stateroom.

A LOWER-CANADA CUSTOM.

Toyonio Globe.

Two old people were sold the other day at the church door of a parish in Quebec, incumbered with a farm, to the highest bidder. They handed over their property to their children, on condition that so long as the old people lived those children should lodge and board them, wash and mend their closing, furnish them with outer garments and linen, shoes and headdresses, all suitable to their condition; take them to divine service on Sundays and feast days, and bring them home; place a horse and vehicle at their disposal on demand; fetch and fee the priest and doctor when desired; keep in good order the best bed reserved for them until the death of the survivor; allow them access to all buildings and lands they may wish to enter; satisfy all their necessary wants, spiritual or corporal, and in times of sickness furnish them with due luxuries; and, finally, at their death bury them in the parish cemetery, provide an ordinary funeral service and a memorial service at the end of the y-ar, beside having ten low masses chanted for the property failed, and now the property is offered for sale, subject to the charges in the deed of donations. This is a very commion practice in Lower Canada, and many of the contracts made would be worth reproduction, if only to show how carefully old habitants, disposing of their property, provide for such (not) unconsidered trifles as clay pipes and nutmegs.

QUIPS. A currency that is useful everywhere-Cents of the ridiculous.

Henry Cary stole a gun in Utica, and the Judge was obliged to commit Harry Cary.—Bos-

ton Post. Prot. Darwin's son has married an American girl. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to

the recent death of Pongo.

Du Challiu says that on the Equator he saw the thermometer 150 in the shade. That's the Ne Pius Sultry of warm weather. It is now held that the fixed stars were placed so far away in order that the patent-medicine man couldn't get there to paint on the rocks.

"Hulloo, sir." said a stranger who accosted Spilkins by mistake the other day. "Guess you must be laboring under an bullo cir-nation," was Spilkins' reply. "I'm out of work and have no food,"

"I'm out of work and have no food,"
Spoke up the tramping cheat.
"Fil give you both," the man replied—
"So sit you down and eat:
Then unto vonder wood, pile go,
Where toil till I return.
And feet how proud a thing it is
A livelihood to earn."
A saddened look came o'er the tramp;
He seemed like one bereft;
He stowed away the victuals cold;
He—saw the wood and left!
—Lewiston Journal,

EMERALDS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—The State Emindianapolis, ind., Jan. 9.—The State Emerald Association to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year and adjourned: Grand President, J. J. Price, of Crawfordsville; Vice, A. D. Qualey, of Logansport; Secretary, John F. Hallahan, of Indianapolis; Marshal, A. Herbert, of Lafayette; Delegate to the National Convention, Thomas McGheehy, of Indianapolis.

THIEVING SAVAGES. DEADWOOD, Jan. 9.—Peter Riley, of Spear fish, reports that a band of Indians yesterda drove off about fifty head of horses from that vicinity, the property of ranchmen. Two companies of cavalry of Maj. Evans' command started from Spearfish vesterday on a scouting expedition of five days. They will probably visit Deer Lodge Mountains in search of a camp of Sioux reported in that vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—Several years ago Dr. John M. Gaston, a prominent physician, recovered a judgment of \$8.000 against this city for breaking his thigh by falling over a stump in a sidewalk. To-day the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. S PER CENT LOANS MADE IN SUMS OVER IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERIOUS patrons throughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where anyerisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twenty-econd-st., near Wahash-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madian-at. hear Western-ay.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Bue Island-ay. corner of Haisted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

(sidon-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Pancy loods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE TOR SALE—\$2,500 CASH, 30-ACRE FARM, HOUSE of 4rooms, all fenced and under cultivation; I mile north of depot, I mile south of county farm, 7 miles west of Court-House: the land is worth for gardening alone \$200 per adre; why will men not buy such property at such figures, when they can make a nice flying and be in one hours drive of the city, too? You cannot buy a house and lot that close to the city, too? You cannot buy a house and lot that close to the city, too? You cannot buy a notice and lot that close to the city, too? You cannot buy a house and both that close to the city, too. The county of the county o

TO BENT ROOMS.

OUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-GOOD IMPROVED FAISM, 310 ACRES, In Central lows for only \$16 an acre; on easy terms. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

TO HENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 362 WEST CON-

TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

To RENT-WANTED-A ROOM-MATE, BY A gentleman occupying a large room on Michigan-av. Address \$ 56, Tribune office. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, 22 TO \$3.50 PER week, with fire; convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO HENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY J. P.

1 & J. E. White; one of the best locations on the
street. Apply to J. W. BRIGGS, Assignee, on the
premises, los South Water-8.

TO RENT-THE STORE 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

P. D. HAMILTON, Room I, 128 South Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-OFFICE. AND FURNITURE FOR
sale; a centrally located office, Room 7, 184 South
Clark-st.; will sell carpet and stove, both new; rent
very low. Call at Room 14.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-DESK-ROOM BY A REaponsible party: not to axceed \$5 per week. Address E 46. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM ON
Washington or Kandolph-sta, west of Haisted.
State price. E 60. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

TOUND—GRAY PONY, WHICH OWNER CAN I have by proving property and paying charges, at No. 5 Bickerdike-et., rear.

Lost—two Houses attached to a Manure Lawrence with ears on rogehead. A theeral reward is given to the finder at 639 North Wells-et. Wells-shorn a Wellbert.

Lost—48 Reward—A Pair of Seal-skin by leaving at fixon 4. No. 5 Lake-et.

Lost—Jan. 9, at Movicken's Theatre, or Lake-et.

Lost—Jan. 9, at Movicken's Theatre, or Lake-et.

Lost—Jan. 9, at Movicken's theatre, or these places, a indy's photograph in a case. Finder will please leave it at No. 860 hoble at, and receive 55 reward.

Lost—On the ice at Lincoln Park. Jan.

JOST-ON THE ICE AT LINCOLD TARK, JAN.

9. a gold carring. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the refreshment stand, Lincoln Park.

JOST-THURSDAY EVENING, AN AMETHYST I'ring, with owner's name inside. Finder will be rewarded by returning to F. C. De LANG, 144 Madison.

LOST-TIME-BOOK, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST-to 1468 indians-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT OR ALL HOUSE-CONTROL OF SALE HOUSE-CONTROL OF SAL

TOR SALE—40-HORSE ENGINE, SAW-MILL, Booksing, and shi kinds of machinery. F. W. KRAUSE, 76 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below hair price, and warranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st.. Room 2.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A METAL MODEL OR maker of inventive experience who is maker of inventive experience who is o ployment and will work for a moderate price. Asbestos Wick and Burner Company, So Lake

WANTED-TWO PAINTERS AT 1000 WEST Miscellameous.

WANTED-TRAVELING SALRSMEN FÖR ILLInois, Northern Indians, and Southern Wisconsis
none discusses experienced mean used supply: to
avoid dary acclass, experienced mean used supply: to
avoid dary acclass, experienced in the state
state the territory you desire to travel in. High lyt
WELSH, Importer and Wholesale Grocer, Franklia and
Washington-sis., New York.

VANTED-TRAVELING MAN. TO ASSIST. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN photograph callery and learn the art; good op-portunity. Apply at art gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP, WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-plaines st. Caff at 204 South Des-WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK? Wares, \$2.50 per week. 285 Burling-st. Employment Agencies.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GRIMAN GIRLS POP
city or country, at Woman's Christian Association, 91 East Washington-at., Room 6.

MANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO ASsist in store and dining-room at Temperance Coffor House, 93 West Madison-st. Must come well reccommended. WANTED-A LADY PIANIST POR A WESTERN city; good salary and railwood fare paid. Apply to JOHN V. RYAN. Room 7, 171 LaSalle-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-IN AN OFFICE BY
young man of 19; good reference. Address & 4. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RESPECTADie girl to do general housework or cooking. Good
reference. Address St Newberrys.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK.
SOE South Park-av., in ros.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK.
On the park-av., in ros.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY TO
help at light housework or sewing in compensationfor board, where she will be treated as one of the family.
Good references. Address 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO
do general housework. Please call for three days
at 20 Breiner-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT
Scotch woman to cook, wash, and ifon, or to do
general housework: city references. Ressouth Chark.
SITUATION WANTED-TO DO KITCHEN WORK. CHECAL DOUBLE OF STREET OF Schiller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL IN
city or sountry; competent to cook, wash, and
fron; city reference. 629 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWAGIAN GIRL
Of to do general housework. Call at 23 Wessen-st., in

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL; CITY reference if required. Call or address for two days to Newberry-av, basement door.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED person to do general housework in a small family no objections to any kind of work; good reference if required. Call at 263 South Jefferson-st. STNANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Ran dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854 A NT SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE A without removal, planos, and good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 2;

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT SE. MOVALLET, ST. B. DEARBORN, W. N. ALLKIT, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9 (Eonore Block). Block).

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS WITHout removal; also money loaned on collaterals,
151 Randolpa-st., Room 3.

A A MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN ON
A furniture, etc., without removal, or on good
collaterals. C. B, WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolpa-st.
C ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
C Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description as GOLDSWID'S Loan and Railing
office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 18-55.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS AT THE M ONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, MACHINERY, diamonds, planes, and any good collaterals. 100 East Washington st., Room 25. NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for correctly at the counting room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE BAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting room of the Tribune. CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting room of WANTED—\$3,000 FOIL FIVE YEARS ON IM-proved business properly in near to felty, at a low rate of interest. No commission. Address L 70, Tribune office.

WANTED - ALL CASH AND HIGHEST PRICE
paid for Fidelity, State, and German Savings
Bank books. D. COLL, southeast corner Clark and
Madison-sts., Room 4. WANT TO SELL A NOTE OF \$500 DUE IN SIX months, secured by a trust deed; first-class, Address E 57, Tribune office. WANTED—TO BORROW \$700 ON A NICE LARDE Corner lot, well located, worth \$1,800, for three years. Will pay 10 per cent. Address L 74, Tribune. oabs at 9 per cent. J. HENRY \$60.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO. 58 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TURKISH BATH IN YOU! OWN ROOM FOR 5 cents. Pamphlet free. LUBIN'S PORTABLE TURKISH BATH CO.. 68 East Fourth-st., Checkmath. O. DIAMONDS ARE NOT SAFE IN OLD, WORN-OUT settings; have them properly set by LAUDERBACK, LAUDERBACK, west corner of State, up one light. Post corner or state, up one night.

Post ADPTION-A BABY BOY 11 MONTHS OLD, whose mother is dead, by a respectable family. Apply at 250 West Ohle-st.

WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO MY CUSTOMERS and the public that I have removed from my old store 4s, to 284 Milwaukee-av., corner Peoria 4t., where I now have a better assortment than ever of boots and shell be pleased to see all my old patrons. J. HALVORSON. DURCHASING AGENCY-GOODS OF ALL DE-scriptions will be purchased for non-residents by W. W. WATSON. 156 Washington-st., Chicago. WANTED — A SALOON LICENSE FOR CASH. Apply at 394 South Deerborn-st., Room 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—TWO SINGLE and one large room, with board; gas, bath-room, etc., on each floor; \$5, \$61, and \$5.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms to reul, with board, at moderate rates. References required.

Motols.

DOARDING—NOS. 334, 353, 355, AND 257 STATE—House—Beard with room see day, \$1.30 and \$21 a week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. Rooms well furnished, board finit-class.

NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.30 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

BOARD-A YOUNG LADY WITH A FIANO DE-sons and use of plant for board; best of reference given and required. Address, for one week, L. 61, Tribene-

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

The undersigned being destrous of rettring from bearness, offers for sale his stock of groceries flour, grain, and such other merchandise as is usually kept in a first-class grocery establishment in the West together with all the fixtures connected with the same.

The stock is first-class, and has been purchased from first hands; the fixtures new and clegant; sales over Store is in two-story brick building strand, with one story in rear 24.52, with good basement. Rent, \$500 per month; lease four years to rim.

Situate in Laramie City, Wooming Territory, on the line of U. P. R. R. and is the best location on this railroad.

Capital required from \$20,000 to \$25,000. For further particulars linguists of Mesars. Sprarse, warser & Co., Chicago, or address.

Laramie City, Wyo.

TO EXCHANGE—\$12,000—This Is 172-ACRE

FORSALE—CREAP—GOVERNMENT OVERCOATS, blankets, etc., as Government Goods Depot, 79 East Kandolph-st., up-stairs.

POR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Pality and Sanday Tribune for the year 1877. Address F 68, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH 2500 TO \$1,000 III

The grocery business; store prominently located, and paying cash trade aiready established; a young energetic, business like person newferred. Address to, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE-SIXTH DYTEREST ON more in old established manufactory; \$6,000 cash. E care of J. A. Hoche, 237 Lake-81, J. K. Tay & Co.

selmen copies sent tree. ees may be made either by draft, express

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MANUER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng. - American Exchange, 449 Strand.
ENSEY F. GILLIG. Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. - Palace Hotel

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and LaSalle
of the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company.

Mevicker's Thenire.

between State and Dearborn
and "Nan the Good-for-Nothing.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of the Buffalo Bill Combination. "May Cody, or, Lost and Won." New Chicago Theatre:

Colseum Novelty Theatre. ark street, between Washington and

SOCIETY MEETINGS

EIENTAL LODGE, NO. 53, A. F. and A. M.—Habselle-st.—Special Communication this (Fridaring at 730 or clock for work on the E. A. Degret tors cordially laysted to meet with us. By order that E. M. TUCKER, Secretary. WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A M. Tre Annual Communication of this Lodge, for it election of officers and nayment of duce, will be be this (Friday) evening at Masonic Hall, No. 78 Monro St. A full attendance of members is desired.

E. ST. JOHN, W. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

A OUESTION OF PAIR PLAY.

J. C. HUWELL, Sec.

Complaints are frequently and numerously re-ceived at this office from parties living along the lines of railway leading out of Chicago to the effect that they are often unable to procure THE THIBUN from the train-boys on whom they depend for their daily papers, but are offered the alternative of taking either the Times or Inter-Ocean or none at all From the extent to which this practice is carried system of forcing the sale of competing papers and ouraging the demand for THE TRIBUNE. To the end that vigorous measures may be promptly taken for the suppression of this conspiracy, if any shall be shown to exist, we request that all persons who from this or similar causes are prevented from receiving their TRIBUNES regularly will in each instance communicate the facts and details to this of-Sce by letter or otherwise.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally reak yesterday, and rather quiet. Mess port closed 5@74/e per bri lower, at \$11.00 for February and \$11.174 for March. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at \$7.324/@7.35 for February and \$7.40@7.424/ for March. Meats closed easier, at \$4.00 per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and \$5.65 for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.05 n. Flour was dull. Wheat cle ber gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 1\(\) \(\) \(\) closed 1\(\) \(\) closed 52 (ash or January and \(\) 1.05\(\) \(\) corn closed \(\) clower, at 41\(\) corn closed \(\) clower, at 41\(\) closed \(\) closed \(\) closed. So closed \(\) closer, at 24\(\) c. Rye was dull, at 56c. Barley 1\(\) 14c lower, at 56c cash and 5616c for February 14c lower, at 56c cash and 5614c for February. Hogs were dull, and averaged 5c lower, closing at \$3.90@4.05 for packing grades. Cattle were quiet and weak. Sales were at \$2.50@5.30. Sheep sold slow, at \$3.00@4.25. Wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom, 1, 139, 000 quarters: do corn, 307,000 quarters. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morang: 101 cars wheat, 126 cars corn, 26 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 18 cars barley. Total, 276 cars, or 100,000 ou. One hundred collars in gold would buy \$102.75 in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95.5-16.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 971.

Barring earthquakes and accidents, George H. PENDLETON will be elected United States tor from Ohio, to succeed STANLEY MATTHEWS, whose term expires March :

The astounding announcement was telegraphed from London yesterday that the recent defeat of the Servians was received there with general satisfaction. Considering that a large proportion of the subjects of en Victoria are Mohammedans, it is indeed strange that they should exult over the es of the Servian Christians who are fighting under the banners of the Chris-

The appointment of RACUF Pasha as Com-cander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies would seem to signify that the Porte is ready make great concessions in the approaching peace negotiations. RAOUF has been Minis-ter of War in the Cabinet controlled by MARMOUD DAMAD, the Sultan's brother-in hose voice has been for peace rather for war during the entire campaign of

Senator EDMUNDS has embodied in a letter to the President, at the request of the latter his views of the relations which should exist between the Executive and the Senators and Representatives in the matter of nominations and appointments to office. The right or the propriety of dictation by members of the Legislative branch of the Government is distinctly denied by Mr. EDMUNDS. who recognizes the fact that a custom which was of itself unobjectionable has grown into an abuse—that is, that from being invited to furnish information concerning the character and fitness of applicants for office, Senators and Representatives have come to regard appointments as their prerogative. The will be read with general interest, as showing that the difference between the President and the Republican Senators is not so wide but that a mutual understanding may be reached without much difficulty.

The female tailors of Tooley street have en in session in Washington for severa days past, and have with great unanimity mand the adoption of a Sixteenth Amend-ent to the Constitution of the United ates endowing their sex with the right of age. The trouble is not so much with merits of their demand as with the of their pretension to speak for "the ng the resolution to held a session of present positions, and peace negotiations

istening to the arguments of the suffragists, exposed the fatal weakness of the shricking od when he asserted that the Con vention in Washington did not represent one-hundredth part of the women of Amer ca; and the heavy majority cast against lution -31 nays to 13 yeas-was an evidence rather of the unpopularity of the movers than of the movement.

County-Attorney Wallace has surprised the Finance Committee of the Bos Commissioners with an opinion of a character quite uncommon in the experience of that body,—an opinion based upon law and sound public policy, and not furnished to order, as has been the practice for several years past. Judgo Wallace has informed the Committee that the proposed loan of \$500,000 can be made against the tax-leve of 1877-'78, but the taxes, as they are received. must be set aside as a provision for the pay-ment of the loan. This is not the sort of opinion that was expected, but it is one which is in the interest of honesty and economy. It calls a halt in the career of eckless extravagance which is rushing the county to bankruptcy with railroad speed and necessitates the adoption of substantially the same policy that obtains in the manag ment of the city's financial affairs-a policy which, in the case of the county, may be attended with inconvenience to a few contractors, but which, in the long run, will prove advantageous to the credit of the county and the interests of the taxpayers.

The defects of the Tenure-of-Office act are well illustrated by the case of Postmaster BINGHAM, of Mobile. His bond, which was hastily approved by the Postmaster-General, was afterwards shown to be fraudulent, the signatures being forgeries. On this state of facts being made known to the President, he removed Bingham, and appointed a Mr. WICKERSHAM to the vacancy. The Senate neglected to act upon the nomination WICKERSHAM. BINGHAM has consequently been reinstated, and is now holding an office of trust and responsibility without furnishing the bond usually required. This is but one out of thousands of cases all tending to show the inapplicability of the Tenure-of-Office act to present circumstances. It was ntended to be, when it was passed, a temporary expedient to defeat the contuma nd obstructive "policy" of President John son; it is now used to perpetuate the un constitutional "prerogatives" of the Senate. The sooner it is done away with the better. It will not be repealed, the people need to be reminded, until the pressure of public sentiment upon the Senate is too strong to be resisted by that oligarchical body.

Both parties in Congress court the fulles

nvestigation, but the Democrats court it in a fashion that would give every committee of the House full license to organize fishing expeditions for general results, and withou any more definite purpose in view than to make political capital by creating the impression that investigation is needed in every department of the Government. Such was the scope and purpose of the resolution offered by FERNANDO WOOD as a strict party measure, action upon which was deferred by the holiday recess. The meagre results and the discreditable failure of dragnet policy enforced by the Democrats of the Forty-fourth Congress justified the Republicans yesterday in their vicorous and effective opposition to a revival of the system, and in insisting that no investigation shall be ordered unless some member of the House becomes responsible for charges requiring action by a committee authorized to send for persons and papers. With this ans were successful in imposing, nobody objects to investigation; on the contrary, the President and his Cabinet officers will be glad to receive the assistance of the House committees in the detection and correction of any and all abuses in the public service.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Pending negotiations for mediation and an armistice, the Russians are losing no time in the active operations of war, and are making their winter campaign quite as lively and stirring as the summer was. Since Plevna has fallen. Sofia has yielded to the victorious GOUREO, and now the redoubtable Shipks l'ass has fallen into the hands of the dashing Skobeleff and his fellow-Generals RADETSKY and MINZKY. Forty battalions about 13,000 men-and ten betteries have been captured, and thus another Turkish army is wiped out of existence, so far as the present war is concerned. The evacuation of Sofia and the capture of Shipka opens two reads for the Russians into Rou melia, -one from Sofia to Bazardlik, and the other from Shipks to Kezanlik .- with c'ear field before them, since the force that left Sofia must now hurry on towards Adrianople, or run the risk of being crushed be tween Gousko's force in the rear and SEOBE-LEFF's on the flank. The Shipka Pass he been desperately defended. It cost the Rus sians originally heavy loss to capture the heights commanding it, and since their occupation the Turks have fought with the most utter recklessness to force them out of it. They have stormed the lofty and adamantine walls of the Balkans over and over again only to be hurled back, crushed and bleeding, until the Pass was almost choked up with their dead. SULEIMAN Pasha, while in command, flung away his soldiers by thouands, sacrificing the very flower of the Turkish armies. He earned his promotion to the command of MEHEMET ALI'S army or the frontier of the Quadrilateral by his desperate fighting, and his successor has been pardly less desperate. The details of the final victory are not given, or how the Pass vas eaptured, but its fall is only the natural sequitur of the occupation of Sofia by Journo, which exposed the Turkish army to joint attack. The result is now that the Russians have two practicable roads into Ronmelia by the easiest and most convenient of all the Balkan passes. That they will ollow up their advantages with the utmost rapidity is shown by the manner in which hey have pressed the Turks to the wall since the fall of Plevns. Even if an armistice should be concluded upon the status quo, the Russians might almost be satisfied to end the war with the possession of what they have

aiready obtained. The decisive engagement at Shipka will ndoubtedly make the Turks still more anxous to obtain an armistice, and will make the Russians even more exacting as to the terms. So far as Turkey is concerned, the armistic has already been asked for, but thus far Russia is ominously silent. She has declined to allow England to negotiate terms for the armistice, but has consented to direct negoiations between the belligerents, in pursunce of which MEHEXET ALI has been sent to the Russian headquarters with a proposi-tion for a six weeks' armistice, upon condi-tion that the belligerents maintain their

It will hardly be safe to say that peace is any at the outset that Russia will not allow the Turks to gain any military advantage by the armistice, either by mak-ing good their losses, strengthening their positions, or revictualing any of their fortresses. The terms of the armistice will be severe, but the terms of peace, inasmuch as Russia is determined to treat directly with Turkey, is severer still. If Russia is conistent, they will be tantamount to the end of Turkey as a European Power. There is no doubt this has been the motive upon which Russia has fought from the very or set, because, with the pressure of the Triple Alliance, the time was never so favorable before for accomplishing it, and may never be so again. Whether this can be accomlished without involving English interes also, which are closely connected with Turkey, remains to be seen. Any other solut of the problem, however, or any treaty which would leave Turkey as a war-n Power, would be an illogical and impotent conclusion to the mission of Russia i spousing the cause of the Sclavic people

A PLOPPER'S EXPLANATION When a person makes confession of niquity as preparatory to expiation and reice, it is charitable to extend him some ympathy, and smooth the way for reform But there are confessions which are intended to deceive and open up new opportunities for mischief. Thus the Chicago Times confronted by a correspondent with its past record as an advocate of repudiation during term of years from 1865 to 1870, or later, ather revels in the disgrace of admitting the charge; says that it was a proposition repudiate the difference between the denomnation of greenbacks and the value of gold noney," though it was worse than that; eeks to justify its course by maintaining that t then was the opinion of "many ists" that the public debt could never

e paid in full. After slam-banging about in this way, it then complains that THE TRIBUNE is now "reroducing articles from the editorial column the Times of 1868 in favor of the PENDLI ron greenback mode of repudiating the na tional debt," and that the editor of Tu TRIBUNE, "who was then opposed to repudis tion in any manner or degree, was greatly vorried by the force with which the Times presented the sophistical arguments in support of the 'lawful money' repudiation scheme." Finally the Times crowns its own shame by the assertion that "it may b that for this nation, under some circumstan ces, the course of wisdom would be to re pudiate a portion of the public debt, and enable all individuals to repudiate a like proportion of their private debts."

Does not this statement, which is a mere densation of a recent Times article (last Tuesday), furnish a clew to the motive which prompts that newspaper at this time to advocate resumption on an exclusive gold basis And isn't it the purpose of the Chicago Time to bring about a condition of things which will warrant it, with its theory of morals, in returning to the advocacy of repudiation, in whole or in part, of all debts, both public and private? The case is one worth looking

It is certain that eight or ten years ago the Times, then under the same management as now, was a blatant advocate of Pendleton's scheme for paying the public debt by manufacturing irredeemable paper notes. This was not merely repudiation of the difference between the actual value of the greenback at that time and gold coin, -say 25 per cent, because it was not proposed to use the greenbacks as they came into the Treasury by payment of taxes in excess of Gover ment expenditures, but it was total and sweeping repudiation, because it was proposed to set the printing-presses running and manufacture as many greenbacks in excess of the \$400,-000,000 limit as should be necessary to pay off outstanding bonds. This meant nothing more nor less than absolute and universal re pudiation, and the Times gave the project its unreserved support. It advocated the nomination of George Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for President on this repudiation platform, and, long after PENDLEron's defeat, and the defeat of SEYMOUR, who was more or less weighted with Pendleton ism, the Times continued to insist upon the scheme of repudiation. It denounced President GRANT for taking ground in favor of paying the public debt in " coin," and it vas not till some time after the question was definitely decided by the Public Credit act of 1869 that the Times abandoned its ras

cally scheme of repudiation. Now the Times advocates the payment of all debts, public and private, not in coin, but in gold alone. It now desires that the effort hall be made to meet all obligations in currency twice as scarce and twice as dear as the currency in which payment was, prom ised, because the coin resources will be re duced one-half by eliminating silver from the monetary system. This is not the sort of thing the Times would do without some selish motive. If its repentance were genuine; if it felt that it was wrong in advocating the payment of bonds by manufacturing irredeemable paper promises; if it were con vinced that repudiation is another name for rascality; if it were merely impelled to atone for the evil it tried to do in advocating repudiation,-it would now favor the shortest road to resumption and the surest guaranty for the payment in good faith of the public debt, viz. : by the utilization of both silver and gold, the original and historical coil money of the nation. But it urges now the payment of all debts in a money much dearer than that which was promised, and dwells upon this with as much persistence as t once urged that all debts should be paid in orthless notes. Is it not an effort to attain by another road the object which the Time ought and failed to reach by direct repudia-

tion ten years ago? Right here the present declaration of the Chicago Times furnishes the connecting link. It now says that "circumstances are conwhere repudiation "is the course not only of necessity, but of wisdom," and edds : "It may be that for this nation. under certain circumstances, the course of wisdom would be to repudiate a portion of the public debt, and enable all individuals to repudiate a like portion of their private debts." Isn't this just what the Times is aiming at? Will it not "conceive" repudiation to be at once "the course of neces-sity and of wisdom," after the nation shall have become committed to the payment of all debts, public and private, in gold alone, which is notoriously inadequate to accomplish the liquidation? Isn't this the real eason why the Times now advocates resumption in gold alone? Isn't the Times, as matter of fact, as much of a repudiation now as it was at the time it advocated renn diation openly? It is especially significant Times savs certain circumstance justify not merely the repudiation of public debts, but also the repudiation of private

debts. Herein, perhaps, may be found the key to the selfish motives of the Times; for, if it shall maintain, in case of resumption in gold alone, that the whole of debt cannot be liquidated, it will then advowill likewise maintain, by a parity of reasoning, that all the private debts cannot be paid in gold alone, and in this way it will defe the advocacy of entire or partial repudiation of private debts. Is it possible that this is the underlying idea of the Times in its advocacy of the single standard for the payment

THE ROTTEN INDIAN RING. The revelations made by the Board of In-quiry convened to investigate the Indian service, and the accompanying letter from Secretary SCHURZ to Mr. GALPIN, the Chief Clerk of the Indian Office, dismissing him from the service, so far from creating any surprise, will confirm the suspicion have long been public concerning the utter The report gives us in detail what has heretofore been freely charged and believed in general. It shows rottenness everywhere, -in the Bureau itself, in the Agencies, the Inspectors' offices, and among the contractor There has not only been an absence of all regular system in the transaction of busi ness, and an utter disregard of the instruc tions of the Board of Indian Commis but the entire conduct of the service has been characterized by inefficiency, cupidity and the most barefaced dish and the records have either so mutilated or altogether destroyed that it has been substantially impossible to find evidence sufficient to punish t guilty. "The business," says the report continued, is simply a license to the Agent and his proxy to cheat and swindle the In

dians in the name of the United States of America." In summing up, the Board con-cludes its report as follows: "Such are the results of dishonest practices in the manage ment of Indian affairs, and the necessity uncover and secure the punishment of such persons must therefore be considered one of the first duties of those responsible for the conduct of that branch of the service." Hav ing performed this duty, another one remains to fill the Indian offices with honest mer If the Government can obtain honest and capable men for other departments, it can for the Indian service also, and it constitues one of the strong-est arguments in defense of the President's Civil-Service policy. The rascals who have been guilty of this infamous business obtained their places and opportunities through Congressional patronage. that system is broken up, we may hope for honesty in the admini of the Indian service. Secretary SCHURZ can in no way more gratefully commend himself to the American people than by commencing war in earnest upon the whole Indian Ring, and, in securing reform in this branch of the Civil Service, the people will uphold him. It is time that this rottenness was removed, and, if the Presi-

in all parties. ITALY UNDER THE SECOND KING.

dent and Secretary of the Interior will make

it an issue, not only with the Ring, but with

the Implacables, who are responsible for the Ring, they will be sustained by honest men

The proclamation of HUMBERT on assur ing the throne of Italy gives assurance of the continued peace and prosperity of the Kingdom. He promises to prove to the Italian people that "institutions do not die." This is something of a rhetorical flourish. or ill-treated. But it will be only the fault of King HUMBERT if the free institutions of Italy die during his lifetime. He has stepped into an inheritance, achieved for him by the courage and patriotism of his father, and the prestige which attaches to him in conse quence of that father's act will at the star ecure the throne to him against invasio from without and rebellion from within. If he is only a tolerable ruler, he will be endured. Free Italy has received an impulse that will, under ordinary circumstances carry it forward in history a hundred years. HUMBERT's reign will consequently e a happy one, unless his incapacity makes it otherwise. His proclamation indi cates that he has just ideas of the demands that are now imposed upon him. He prom-ises to be mindful of his father's "grand example of devotion to the country, his love of progress, and faith to the liberal instituions which are the pride of his house." If he keeps this promise, the Italian people, for their part, will be mindful of what they owe to the son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and

will accord him a hearty and generous sup-Two serious problems will engage the attention of King HUMBERT during the early years of his reign. He will be first called upon to confront a financial situation of the utmost gravity. All that the Government has been able to do has not availed to lift Italy out of its money difficulties The deficits of recent years have been regu lar and large, and, although they have been steadily decreasing, the budget is still far from satisfactory, judged by all the standards that are usually employed among civilized nations. Any considerable deficit in a time of profound peace would be judged by the people of England to be little short of national calamity. The Italian budget for 1876 showed a probable deficit of \$2,500,000, and though it was estimated that the budget for 1877 would yield a surplus of \$3,000,000, here was a marked falling off in receipts luring the first months of the year, which ndicated another unfavorable balance at the end of the year. The new King can find much ground for encouragement, however, in the fact that progress has always been in the right direction. The deficits have lecreased so largely that it seems probable they will disappear altogether in a short time. All that will be needed then to bring some measure of financial prosperity to Italy will be a prudent and economical administration. The fact that 92.76 per cent of the taxes were collected in 1874, as compared with 61.96 per cent in 1869, shows hat the people have of late rallied wonder-

fully to the support of the Government. The other peculiar difficulty that King HUMBERT has to contend with arises from his relations with the Church. This also is less serious than it promised to be a few years ago. The Pope has shown little personal resentment towards the Italian Govrnment for its occupation of his territory. It will be noticed that he soothed the dying hours of VICTOR EMMANUEL with the consolations of the Church. The new King, who is reported to be even better disposed to the Church than his father, will probably find little hostility therished towards him by the new Pon that will soon arise to occupy the place of this, as of all other foreign quarrels, for m years to come, and the shadow of the ten ral sovereignty will be largely forgotten before the new King has been many years on his throne. It only remains for him to see that he does not in the future commit the error of conceding too much to the Church,— an error which his father was more than half inclined to adopt. The rights of the people and the necessities of the State have higher claims upon him than the Church or any of

King HUMBERT thus finds the path of duty made plain and easy for him. If he pursue it as he promises to do, he will leave a na only less glorious than that of his father, for he will confirm the fruits of his father's work to his people. The new King person-ally has not the disposition of his father, and little of his father's popularity. He is said to be saturnine and something of a recluse; to be saturnine and something of a recluse much bound up in his own pleasures, and little acquainted with the methods of civil government. His military education egan in the struggle with Austria eleven years ago, has perhaps not inclined him to study the arts of peace. He lives unhappily deservedly beloved by the people, and this may have helped to bring him into diseseem. It will be easy for him, however, to onquer the love of his people if he desires o do so, and will try personally to merit i It will only be necessary for him to fulfill the pledges which he has made and revere his father's memory in order to inherit all

that his father left. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILWAY. When Congress made the land-grant to and hartered the Northern Pacific Railway Company, it required the completion of the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific within a cer ain time. The Company undertook to build the road by the issue and sale of bonds, and these bands to the amount of \$30,000,000 were bought and paid for by persons of all pursuits and avocations in this country. The inancial affairs of the Company were managed by JAY COOKE & Co., and, while the instruction of the road was progressing rapidly, the failure of that firm preci the panie of 1873 upon the country, and in volved the Company in ruin and disaste The 13,000 citizens who had paid in thi \$30,000,000 of their hard-earned savings had nothing to show for their money but the comparatively worthless bonds Progress on the road was suspended Finally, as the result of the judicial investi gation, the property and franchises of the Company were sold, and were bought by the holders of the bonds,—the men who had paid in bona fide the \$30,000,000. These reor ganized the Company and rid it of all asso ciation with the JAY COOKE managemen The Company thus reorganized have resume the construction of the road, working at both ends, building over thirty miles east-ward from the Pacific during the last year. A large and increasing business has grown up; during 1877 the receipts over ex-penditures from traffic exceeded \$300,000, while the receipts from land sales were about \$1,250,000. These receipts are applied to the extension and equipment of the road. The country along the route is filling up with actual settlers, and, the land being of good quality, the productions are large and ncreasing. As the work progresses, ther will be a continuous belt of country peopled by hardy and industrious producers along the whole route through Dakota Montans Idaho, and Washington, along the northern border, to the Pacific. This will be a more complete and perpetual termination of the Indian war business than can otherwise be

of peace. The new Company have no doubt that with the land-grant and with the earnings of the road they can push on the construction to completion. They have now completed and n operation the following distances

furnishes, and will for many years furnish the Company with a large freight and passenger business from the Eastern States. If the means of transportation from Bismarck to Deadwood were greater, as they will be, the traffic would be increased even now. Further gold discoveries in that region will increase the migration, and conse quently the permanent business of the road. The climate along the whole route is comparatively mild, the soil generally capable of production, especially of wheat, and even in winter the weather is no more extreme than n Central New York. A large trade with the British settlements over the line has al-

ready begun. This Company is now an applicant to Con gress,-not for money, not for bonds, not for more land, nor for any increase of its franchises. It simply asks that Congress will take into consideration the financial calamity of 1873, which suspended all works of this character in all parts of the country, and will extend the time originally fixed within which the road was to be completed. Here is a case of persons who have in 'good faith paid \$30,000,000 of their money to construct this road, who are earnestly and zealously working to complete it; who ask no Gov ernmental aid of any kind, and who are merely asking that the time lost in conse quence of the panic and the subsequent disturbance of finances be credited them in the time within which it was stipulated the road should be completed. Was there ever a more reasonable request? In the cases of two-thirds of the land-grant railways constructed in this county, Congress made frequent and liberal extensions of the time for beginning and completing the roads. Here is a case where over 600 miles of railway have been already completed, and the Company asks Congress to extend the time in which the new organization, using its own means and credit, can go on and complete the road, opening up for permanent settle ment a region which promises to be so productive of wealth."

This proposition of the Northern Pacific Railway Company furnishes the best and most direct answer to all the schemes now before Congress for subsidies. A company using only the private capital and credit of the stockholders, has built a railroad from San Francisco southward nearly 700 mile to near the Mexican boundary and to the western boundary of Arizona. It is before Congress asking permission and the right-of-way to extend that line through Arizona and New Mexico to the State of Texas, and thence to the Southern States. It asks only the land heretofore granted for this purpose and wants no money or bond subsidy. T Northern Pacific asks only an extension time, fixed ten or twelve years ago, in which to complete that route. These two requests are not only reasonable and just, but they illustrate how private capital, if not opposed

pect of success. At the same time an apcal is made to Congress to vote from bonds to Ton Scorr to enable him to be road which the California Company asks th privilege of building without subsidprivilege of building without subsidy Scott's request—there being millions in it— has the support of an immense lobby, while the others, having nothing to divide, must be urged upon the attention of Congress. The Board of Trade of Chicago has adopted a memorial, published elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE, asking Congress to grant the just cific Railway, and we hope that not only will the bill be passed, but that Congre will mark the justice of the measure passing the bill promptly and unanimously.

houghtful newspapers that Judge KEY, the

present Postmaster-General, should be the Administration candidate for the next Governer of Tennessee,-that is, that he shoul be nominated by a convention rethe people who appreve of the President's Southern policy. The suggestion strikes up as a good one. It will be a practical mean for testing the impression that has been pacificatory measures of the present Admin istration. Such action would probably hav the effect of uniting the Implacab bulldozers against the conservative Repub licans and conservative Democrats. Judge Ker fairly represents that class of South ern men whom it was the purpose of the President's policy to bring into closer political and commercia sympathy with the North. It was this policy which has been especially resented by the carpet-bag element in the South, and original secession element, because it was likely to obliterate the old-time sectional animosity. Judge Ker's candidature would present a square issue to determine elative strength of the different factions and if conservative Democracts, especially of the Johnson wing, would unite with the conservative Republicans, it might be demonstrated to politicians like BLAINE and CONELING that Unionism and Republi have not been crushed out in the South, bu developed into a power which they neve before could wield on their merits and by their own efforts. The suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration and discus

A recent paper in the Contemporary Review contributed by Louis Kossutti, may be taken to represent the feeling of that element of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which has all along been passionately opposed to the advance and growth of Russia. Fortunately that element is not large enough to control the politics of the realm, although it has doubtless influenced the Andrass Cabinet to the exercise of extreme caution since the outbreak of the war. Kos Only by the restoration of Poland can Russia be

Only by the restoration of Poland can Russia be pushed back upon her ancient boundaries, where she could in her still vast empire let her subjects become free men, and thus occupy a still glorious and prominent place at the round table of civilized nations, but a piace whence she could no more threaten us and Austria and Europe with her Panslavo-Charistical and universal-monarchical ambitions. Only when it shall be made sure on the banks of the Vistula that she can never more suffocate Turkey, only then will the Eastern ones. suc canes of the visual that she can never more suffocate Turkey, only then will the Eastern question step down to an internal, and, if you like it, to a humanitarnal level, and be solved in such a way as not to be dangerous to Kurope. But solong as this does not happen, the Eastern question will always remain a Russian question of

To this it may be said that there is another solution of the Eastern question, and one that seems at present more likely to be adopted than that proposed by the Hungarian patriot. It is the extinction of Turkey, and the division of its territory in Europe into independent States

papers are as shamefully colored on the silver question as the editorials of the papers to which hey are sent. Every fact militating again he goldites is either suppressed or m Figures are twisted and perverted, and made to lie most abominably. A special to the Chicago

In view of the reports to the contrary recently sent to the country (that the President will veto the Silver bill), this may be regarded as an important statement. The truth is, all the attaches of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore journals here are under positive instrictions to de all in their power to manufacture sentiment against the silver movement, and have done very much misrepresent the views of the President and Cabinet on this subject, as already shown in these dispatches. I have the best of reasons for knowing that the Silver bill as it is likely to pass the Senate—that is, the Bland bill, with the Allivany amendments—is not objectionable to the Senate—that is, the BLAND bill, with the Allison amendments—is not objectionable to the President and a-majority of the Cabinet. Evants, Schulle, and Sherwan are the only opposing members on this subject. As the bill is likely to go to the President he is almost certain to sign it.

The Washington Republican appears to have the same information. It said yesterday: We now state, upon what we regard as high authority, that the Executive will sign the Silver bill whenever it shall be submitted to him. He believes it to be a measure demanded by the business interests of the country and a majority of the people of the United States, and hence will cheerfully give it his official sanction.

The enhancement of the value of money, the corresponding shrinkage in the price of connectiproperty, is making the taxpayers of Con

property, is making the taxpayers of Connectut groan. Says an exchange:

A State Commission, including such men Layayaytra Fosters, Gov. Jewell, and Ge Hawley, has been going over the public expensitures in Connecticut with a view to retrenchmen and they point out the places where public expensiture has grown in the last twenty-five years, at where it ought to be cut off. The expenses of it courts have increased tremendously within tyears,—from the Shefiffs bills for stationery, far and lights, to the Judges' salaries and the numb of Judges. It cost the State for the insane poless than \$5.000 in 1850: in 1876 about \$47,00 mostly for the Middletown Asylum, which it Commission think can be managed more cheap! The assistance to soldiers in hospitals and soldiers' orphans was \$133,000 in 1874-75, but how failen to \$30,000, and will soon nearly can the middle of the commission School Board, and especially the public printing reproper subjects for pruning. Several sincure offices are recommended for abolition, as we as blemnial sessions of the Legislature, the cuting off of extras, and other measures of retrenciment.

man and a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, is thought to be insane, or, at least, rapidly getting into that condition. For some weeks he has been in Boston, where his eccentric actions have attracted much attention. Last Tuesday a correspondent of the Enquirer visited him at his notel, but Mr. STEVENSON refused to be interviewed unless the correspondent would telegraph to the Enquirer a letter which be is a jumble of nonsense, and is as conclusive a proof as could be afforded that the intellect of the ex-Congressman is impaired.

Sealskin sacques may be going out of styl in England, but it is probable that they will always retain a good reputation in this country of Boreal winters. The year 1877 was a pro-one for the seal-fishers of Dundee, Sc who caught 76,000 of these shy habitants of th deep. It is not a pleasant occupation, either. that of seal-fishing, exposed as its follower are to the continuous lashings of the salt spray nd the shrick of the "storm-wind of Labi dor, the wind Euroclydon."

The cry of "hard times " continues to con rom England. in its survey of the industrial and strile in several places. In Northumb and, it says, the colliery mechanics have epted a reduction in wages, and the tion the ironworkers' wages are likely to be re-considered at an early date. The textile trades and South was have had to be trace and measures have had to be trace. Thef. At Sheffield a large number of the large have received notice of and shinglers have received notice tion, and under present circumstar by to be accepted. In the built several important strikes still continue, and labor is continually coming and going on the works affected. At Stafford the boot and save trade is especially slack, and at Birmington many of the staple industries are but indifferntly employed.

Last Monday the new officers of the City of Philadelphia entered upon the discharge of their duties. The President of the Commea Council in his address stated that the municipal debt was so small that it only cost the city 55,000,000 annually to pay the interest. Singularly enough, he did not extend the usual one of the season.

The trial of O. B. BRADFORD, late Consul at Shanghai, for embezziing from the United States Government \$4,349, took place at Shanghai, Nov. 12. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and appealed to the Home Government, he was placed under bonds of \$18,000, and that will probably be the end of the case.

It would appear that the volume of trade be-iween the United States and Brazil is sufficient to authorize the establishment of a regular line of steamers, such as has been projected. In 1877 our imports from Brazil were valued a \$43,498,041, and the exports to that country rere \$7,498,118.

We have unlimited public and private debta now, and want the sliver in large quantities to help pay them off. The silver dollars will still be much larger than those in which the dates ere contracted.

New Hampshire CHANDLER was fitly character terized as a political tramp by the Republica Committee of his own State. To paraphrase a Scriptural text, he is a prophet without hoses, en in his own country.

The Chicago Post coldly remarks: "If Prof. SUMNER fully understood himself on financial matters, his rising from his chair to address a rose of SUMNER."

A number of once proud and happy Indian post-traders may soon be expected in Chicago applying for jobs around the County Building and cursing the very name of SCHURZ.

The new tariff bill reduces the articles tared om 2,160 to 400. The country would seem to be moderately protected with 400 articles

Was the resolution allowing able-hodied pa pers to be free-iunched at public expense passes hiefly for the benefit of the County Board? PERSONAL

Col. Ingersoll is lecturing in Pennsylva

Dr. Schliemann has a large sum of money Salvini made a failure in Ingomar in Paris ut succeeded in every other part. J. C. Bancroft Davis took his seat on the

Thomas Spurgeon, a son of the London minister, is preaching successfully in Australia. Capt. Eads is in Washington looking after payment for his work on the Mississippi jettles.

Henry Ward Beecher is said to be a good indge of beverages, of which he is a temperate bat critical drinker. Charles A. Dana notices the failure of Jacob Bunn "with sincere regret." The two was formerly associated in the Chicago Republican, and Dana says Bunn's investment in that enterprise could not have been less than \$200,000.

The Dictionary of Americanisms, just published, contains this item of interest: "'On terday's a corruption common among editor Congressmen, who seem to have forgotten yesterday is an adverb as well as a noun."

The Rev. Joseph Cook is c pronouncing Richter's "Titan," Goethe's "Wi-belm Meister," Hugo's "Les Miserables, "Scotir "Ivanhoe," Thackeray's "Newcomes," and Mr. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as the six greatest works of fiction of this century, in the order amed, and with a great gap between the

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the London Times, dated Dec. 24, says: "In reply to a deputation from the municipality of St. Petersburg, congratulating the Emperor on his return, his Majesty said: "I thank, you, gentlemen, for your sympathy. I am very happy to find mys-with you, especially after the consoling suc-which I had during the last few days with my chi there still remains much for us to do. Melp us to carry out to the end this holy und

Philip Veit, the great painter and restore of the ancient Christian style of art in Germany was buried at Mayence Doc. 23. Veit was born at Berlin in 1793, and was the son of the banks, Simon Velt. a member of one of the wealthest Jewish families of the Capital. His mother, Dorothea, a daughter of the great philosophes, Moses Mendelssohn, eloping with the poet Priedrich Schlegel, subsequently married the latter, turned Roman Catholic, and caused her two sons to be likewise received into the bosom of the Papal Church. Dorothea subsequently distinguished berself by translating nearly one-half of the pieces contained in the famous German version of Shakspeare known as Schlegel and Tieck's version. One of her soms became a priest; the other, Philip, obtained great renown as a painter, and, with Cornelius and Overbeck, revived the grand madiseval style of Christian art. His picture and, with Cornelius and Overbeck, Pevreus grand madiseval style of Christian art. His picture of "Germany," represented as a young matros, and his portraits of some mediaval Emperors, established his reputation. He died, as he had lived, a devout Roman Catholic.

The New York World says: "At Salford, in England, the other day, Sir John Mantell, on dismissing a charge of obscene language against a man who had said 'Whoa, Emma!' to a woman, asked what that saying meant, but could find so-body who knew. If the World remembers rightly, the phrase was first brought out, in a Police-Court trial in London or Westminster last year, where a lady brought up a neighbor for persecuting and 'aggerawating' her, one method of 'aggerawation' specified being accosting her on the street, in the bearing of all men, with a shout of 'Whos, Emmai' The lady objected to this familia use of her Christian name; also to the substitu-tion of 'Whoa!' for 'Stop!' or even 'Hallo!' The thing got into all the papers, one or two of wheat gave articles commenting on this new two of wheat method of gave articles commenting on this new and pett method of persecution: the phrase was made chorus of a comic song, and now is not only et int over England from end to end but has elle a lodgment in the Bowery gallery. It may bee as popular here as ever was Tweed's 'You k how it is vourself' now fallen into disuse." low it is yourself, ' now fallen into disuse

Dr. Tresham D. Gregg, who challen Col. Ingersoil to a debate on the merits of revereigion, writes to the Mew York World to ex religion, writes to the New York World to expansionary surprise that anybody should have questioned be position. He refers to his public services in New York in 1806, and to his acquaintance with many of the best people of that city. As to the method which be proposes to adopt in the controversy, Col. Ingersoil can be induced to engage in one, be writes: "You have, unnecessarily perimpt, alarmed Col. Ingersoil about the possibility of my drawing him into such intricate considerations as those which have been dug out and brought instead the notice of curious persons by Philosopher Dawm. of England, and Philosopher Kant, of Germany. I am a man of one book—and that the book which the gallant Colonel has made the sequent oratorical distributes, but one single syllater. ject of his attacks and the burden of his very de-quent oratorical distribes, but one single syllab-of which, I am bold to say, he does not understa-in any language. Now, I know how to cook him, and, if he meets me, I shall accomplish this open-tion before the face of the American people, as serve him up to the world at large in the broth of his own ignorance and imbecility. I use these ap-peliatives, saving the Colonel's favor, and under the stringent compulsion of tenth. But what

SILVER.

Large Remon Meeting at India lis Last Eveni

Attempt of the Lande to Grind a Polit Ax.

in the Bland Bi Before Congre The Claim of Silver to Place as the Stand

Value.

Attention Called to a

Letter from One of Bondholding Per Massachuset

Evidence that Good Out of That Mone ing Nazareti

How the Great Quest garded by North Ohio.

Devotion to Garfield Muz in That Regi

INDIANAPOL Special Disputch to The Chical Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—Seve call was published in the Sint of citizens to express their view Silver bill now pending in the S-signed by all the State officers fathered by them. Sev other names were atta-call, but they were not in any s

tive men. The movement was one in support of the Silver bill to use the prevailing interest in the benefit of Frank Landers. candidate for Congress in this pective candidate for Govern understood,

***MOBODY WAS MISLED

and, to administer a rebuke to
for thus attempting to trade
Greenoack Club, the membe
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o'clock the Club congrega-Hall, the place of meeting, to 150 or 200. At that time but i

were present. Among them Treasurer of the State, who hall. The Sentine had annou-ing, that Gov. Williams would meeting, and Frank Lauders principal address, thus giving, THE REAL PURPOSE OF TE and the warrant for the actic backers. The Club proceeded a ize the meeting by electing the Test Chairman, C. W. Phillip appointing a Committee on Recharming satire, veiled unde courtesy to the gentleman where the place of meeting, Conference on the Concepted, with the Toriorn hope able to dictate the report. After the Committee had retire

JAMES BUCHAN talked for an hour, white the cing. He advocated remonets wards the issue of greenbacks original plan. At half-past filled, Democrats largely prethat time Buchanau ceased spewere made for Landers and went forward, and Government partiagnes, utterland. the Democrats by movin Test be continued by acclamation. He did this ex e Judge, but he didn't k

Anditor Henderson attempted to tions before the meeting, one de-ment of the provisions of the Bla repeal of the Resumption act, a nizing as a cause for congratula these propositions had receive support of Indiana's delegation despite an overwhelming vote is spoke for about an hour, revie legislation of the country, and the removerization of silver. ures of the meeting, it was plan all present were thoroughly an of this proposition, and its ever received with cheers. After, following resolutions were repenited and declared adopted, jority against them in the hall:

THE RESOLUTI
In view of the utter run an
business and industry, cause
contraction of the currency by
circulation the paper mon
and the demonetization
unjustly increasing the v
lar and all fixed securities,
value of all lands and labe
thereof, working as a result th
starvation of millions of peop
delivering to the favored fi
doilars of the real wealth of they are in no sense entitled,
what the contract called for
cititiens of Indianapolis, irres
and that THE RESOLU

THE POLLOWING be enacted into laws by our n Executive, that relief may be lay to this suffering nation:
The immediate and uncomd Specie-Resumption act.
The immediate restoration of 412½ grains weight, nine part before it was demonstized, with free and unlimited coma.

3. The withdrawal of Natio ing of a volume of United Stomest the wants of the basis 4. The making of the basis 4. The making of United Stender for all debts, public where coin has been expressions of the basis of the making of the same of the contracts.

b. The payment at or l'United States bonds in votes in favor of the remons dollar and the repeal of the S and all others who acted with The last resolution is expla great number of the member Republication

REMONSTIZATION IN T CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 1 nlar demand for the railver dollar which only a istinctly heard in the strict is now really up which was begun by only papers has taken deep roo To be sure, the Eastern p it is simply the talk of only illustrates the way t mly illustrates the way to

Those who accept it have edge, and are ready with

we had to be taken for its reeld a large number of puddlers
are received notice of a reducpresent circumstances it is likepresent circumstances it is likepresent strikes still continue, and
ally coming and going on the
At Stafford the boot and shoe
ally stack, and at Birmingham
ple industries are but indiffer-

tered upon the discharge of he President of the Common idress stated that the municipal all that it only cost the city ally to pay the interest. Singu-ne did not extend the usual

BRADFORD, late Consul at embezzing from the United ament \$4,349, took place at 12. The prisoner pleaded saled to the Home Government. inder bonds of \$10,000, and that the end of the case.

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bt. - New York Tribune. mited public and private debts the silver in large quantities to off. The silver dollars will still r than those in which the debts

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in has a large sum of money talo city bonds. le a failure in *Ingomar* in Paris. oft Davis took his seat on the ourt of Claims Monday.

urgeon, a son of the Lon setting successfully in Australia.

is in Washington looking after a work on the Mississippi jettica.

d. Beecher is said to be a good

Dana notices the failure of with sincure regret." The two were ited in the Chicago Republican, and an's investment in that enterprise toesn less than \$200,000.

hary of Americanisms, just published item of interest: "On years this item of interest: "On years this item of one of the rest."

hackeray's "Les Miserables," Scott's
e Tom's Cabin "as the six greatest
on of this century, in the order
th a great gap between the
ast three,

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from St. Petersburg to the dated Dec. 24, says: "In reply to me the municipality of St. Peterslating the Emperor on his return, id: "I thank, you, gentlemen, for I am very happy to find myself retailly after the consoling successing the last few days with my chilevan. We have done much, but aims much for us to do. May God out to the end this holy undertak-

, the great painter and restorer faristian style of art in Germany, Mayence Det. 23. Veit was born 6, and was the son of the banker, member of one of the wealthiest a of the Capital. His mother, aghter of the great philosopher, sehn, eloping with the poet Friedsubsequently married the latter, Catholic, and caused her two sons received into the bosom of the Dorothea subsequently distinhy translating nearly one-half of timed in the famous German version known as Schlegel and Ticck's of her sons became a priest; the btained great renown as a painter, ellius and Overbeck, revived the style of Christian art. His picture represented as a young matron, its of some mediaval Emperors, reputation. He died, as he had Roman Catholic.

ck World says: "At Salford, other day, Sir John Mantell, on ther day, Sir John Mantell, on and the says of obscane language against a said 'Whoa, Emma!' to a woman, saying meant, but could find no If the World remembers rightly, rat brought out in a Police-Court Westminster last year, where a a neighbor for persecuting and ser, one method of 'aggerawation' excusting her on the street, in the men, with a shout of 'Whoa, lady objected to this familiar stan name; also to the substitutor 'Stop!' or even 'Hullo!' The the paners, one or two of which menting on this new and peculiar aution: the phrase was made the song, and now is not only echofrom end to end but has effected Bowery gallery. It may become as ever was Tweed's 'You know,' now fallen into disuse."

Attempt of the Landers Crowd to Grind a Political Ax.

Attention Called to an Omission in the Bland Bill Now Before Congress.

SILVER.

Meeting at Indianapo-

lis Last Evening.

The Claim of Silver to Its Usurped Place as the Standard of Value.

Bondholding People of Massachusetts. Evidence that Good Can Come

Out of That Money Lend-

ing Nazareth

Letter from One of the Non-

How the Great Question Is Regarded by Northeastern

Ohio. Devotion to Garfield Muzzling the Press

> in That Region. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A DENOCRATIC MEETING.

Sectal Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Several days ago a call was published in the Statinet for a meeting of citizens to express their views upon the Bland Elver bill now pending in the Senate. This was agned by all the State officers, and evidently inhered by them. Several hundred other names were attached to the call, but they were not in any sense representative men. The movement was not an housest the men. The movement was not an honest age in support of the Silver bill, but an attempt to use the prevailing interest in the antito use the prevailing interest in the subject for the benefit of Frank Landers, the Democratic andidate for Congress in this district, and pros-pective candidate for Governor in 1880. Thus

anderstood,

NOBODY WAS MISLED BY IT,

and, to administer a rebuke to the Democracy
for thus attempting to trade upon them, the
Greenback Club, the members of which are
in favor of the Bland bill, resolved to
capture the meeting. The project was
well conceived and carried out. At 7
e'clock the Club congregated at Masonic
Hall, the place of meeting, to the number of
150 or 200. At that time but few other persons
were present. Among them was Col. Shaw. were present. Among them was Col. Shaw, Treasurer of the State, who had rented the hall. The Sentine had announced, this morning, that Gov. Williams would preside at the meeting, and Frank Landers would make the principal address, thus giving, in a semi-official manner.

and the warrant for the action of the Green-backers. The Club proceeded at once to organ-ize the meeting by electing the Hon. Charles H-Test Chairman, C. W. Phillips Secretary, and appointing a Committee on Resolutions. With chairming satire, veiled under a pretense of courtesy to the gentleman who had provided the place of meeting, Col. Shaw was given a place on the Committee. He accepted, with the forlorn hope that he might be able to dictate the report, but he failed. After the Committee had retired JAMES BUCHANAN

talked for an hour, while the crowd was gathering. He advocated remonetization, and afterwards the issue of greenbacks according to the original plan. At half-past 8 the hall was filed, Democrats largely predominating. At that time Buchanan ceased speaking, and calls were made for Landers and Williams. Both went forward, and Gov. Williams, in common parlance, utterly gave away the Democrats by moving that Judge Test be continued as Chairman by aclamation. He did this expecting to win over the Judge, but he didn't know the man. State-Anditor Benderson attempted to get three resolutions feore the meeting, one demanding the enactment of the provisions of the Bland bill, another the repeal of the Resumption act, and the third recorning as a cause for congratulation the fact that these propositions had received the unanimous support of Indiana's delegation in Congress, but, despite an overwhelming vote in their favor. Judge Test sent them to the Committee on Resolutions. Col. Shaw afterwards reported them from a minarity of the Committee.

LANDERS

col. Shaw afterwards reported them from a mimority of the Committee.

LANDERS

spoke for about an hour, reviewing the financial
legistion of the country, and advocating strongly
the remonetization of silver. Despite other featunes of the meeting, it was plainly seen that nearly
all present were thoroughly and earnestly in favor
of this proposition, and its every enunciation was
received with cheers. After Landers' speech the
following resolutions were reported from the Commilites and declared adopted, despite a great majority against them in the hall:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

In view of the utter rum and bankrutcy of all
business and industry, caused by the continued
contraction of the currency by withdrawing from
directation of the paper money of the action
and the paper money of the particulation of the dollar and all fixed securities, and decreasing the
value of all lands and labor, and the products
thereof, working as a result the papper ization and
survation of millions of people for the purpose of
deligening to the favored few many millions of
deligening to the favored

cities of Indianapolis, irrespective of party, desaid that

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS

is enacted into laws by our national Congress and Encaded into laws by our national repeal of the pacts. Resumption act.

The immediate restoration of the silver dollar of filly grains weight, fine parts pure, just as it was large it was demonstized, as a full legal-tender, with free and unlimited colonage.

3. The withdrawal of National-Banks and issumed of a volume of United States notes an legal-tender of a volume of United States notes a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except where coin has been expressly stipulated in existing the contracts.

5. The payment at or before the maturity of all United States bonds in exact accordance with the law under which they were issued.

6. The payment at or before the maturity of all United States bonds in exact accordance with the law under which they were issued.

7. The payment at or before the maturity of all United States bonds in exact accordance with the law under which they were issued.

8. The payment at or before the maturity of all United States bonds in exact accordance with the law under which they were issued.

9. The payment at or before the maturity of little of the States bonds in exact accordance with the law under which they were issued.

9. The payment at or before the maturity of little states and the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and all others who acted with him.

The last resolution is explained by the fact that areas number of the members of the Club are cld apublicans, and can conscientiously support Mr. Inna.

An offert was made to get Mr. Hendricks, who was present during the weepity, on the pilatform.

apablicans, and can conscientiously support Mr.
An effort was made to get Mr. Hendricks, who
present during the evening, on the platform,
t immediately after Landers' speech, he left the Dave Gooding then talked the crowd out of the boase, and the meeting was over. As an investment behalf of Mr. Landers, the meeting was a complete failure, and Democrate generally are very much disgusted with it.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—The storm of popular demand for the remonetization of the diver dollar which only a few months ago was bitatinctly heard in the Southern and Western borizon is now really upon us. The agitation which was begun by only one or two powerful popular has taken deep root among the reople. To be sure, the Eastern press still contends that it is simply the talk of demagogues, but this only illustrates the way they have of disregarding that which they do not desire to hear.

There are none so blind as they who will not

It may be called the great popular movement.

Those who accept it have done so from knowl
te, and are ready with arguments and feets

of history to answer all objections to their theory with the most undoubted facts of history. The advocates of the greenback dollar, who were so very numerous in this State only a few months since have almost to a man accepted the silver theory, and the ranks of the silver advocates have been very much swollen by a multitude of theorists and practical man who would not accept irredecmable paper as money. But in the silver A Large Remonetization

very much swollen by a multitude of theorists and practical man who would not accept irredeemable paper as money. But in the silver dollar they behold absolute value,—the true American precious metal. Upon its clean, white-face is written no meaningless promise to pay,—it is 'one dollar.'' It is tangible. It is large. It has the true ring about it.

So far as the matter of geography goes, it may be said that Northeastern Ohio has fewer of the advocates of the theory than any other portion of the State, still here the people are not far from equally divided upon the question, and are reading and taking much interest in it.

In Toledo, both the leading papers advocate the doctrine, and, as a consequence, the people there are almost unanimous for it. Here the two Republican papers, the Leader and Herald, are opposed to the Bland bill, but favor the silver dollar of an equal value with the gold dollar. The Picin-Dealer, the Democratic porgan. Is an uncompromising advocate of the bill, although it was never a pronounced infaction organ. All through the State the Democratic papers are, as a rele, outspoken advocates of the Bland bill, and hold that so soon as its provisions shall go into effect the resumption controversy will be at an end. There is no talk of resumption any further than in this indirect way, the discussion of silver having completely taken the place of all the disquisitions upon that subject.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, and I have taken a good deal of trouble to look up the matter, more than half of the Republican rarai papers favor remonetization, and constantly reprint the arguments in favor thereof from the best journals, and write in its favor. Of the other half, rather more than an equal part favor the measure by their silence, and only about one-quarter of all the Republican papers raise their voices upon the side of the Shylock currency. All this is having a wonderful effect, and the thinking portion of the community is fast becoming converted to the popular measure.

Some oppone

munity is fast becoming converted to the popular measure.

Some opponents of the measure have claimed that only the advocates of the fold greenback idea. favor the new silver theory. To refute this it is only necessary to say that the entire Republican party in Ohio opposed the former only two years ago, while a majority of the same party to-day favor the Bland bill. All that has been done and is doing to check the spread of the idea has simply resulted in agitating the question, in instructing the poople, and thus eventually making silver converts. resulted in agreeing the question, in instructing the people, and thus eventually making silver con-verts.

The Hon. Amos Townsend, member of Congress

the poople, and thus eventually making silver converts.

The Hon. Amos Townsend, member of Congress from this district, is somewhat conservative upon this question, although he admits that his mind is yet open to conviction, he not having considered the matter so fully as he desires to do. In a conversation with him recently, however, he expressed the following opinions:

"I think the silver question is one of the greatest of the present time. It includes all the others of importance, such as resumption, repudiation, unfarion, etc., and the way in which it is decided will decide all the others. This is the reason there is so much said about it. Exactly what position I shall take when the real time comes I have not fully made up my mind. It is a question of such magditude, and affects such varied interests, that I want to consider the subject still more fully. There are those, I know, who claim to have fully. There are those, I know, who claim to have fully mastered the subject on short notice, but they have probably only been surface-thinkers after all."

"Do you believe in the silver dollar?"

"Most assuredly Ido. But I believe in making it a good silver dollar. I don't think anything else would be just to all concerned, and I fear nothing else would work well. I feel like being somewhat conservative. I am not in favor of the extreme Eastern idea, which would keep silver out entirely, and I can't yet come to think as the West do exactly. I think that we, in Ohno, being about half-way between the East and West geographically, should act as a monitor for the two extremes to a certain extent. But I want to talk with my constituents quite fully, and act, so far as consistent, in accordance with the desires of the majority."

"How do your constituents stand upon the question so far as you have ocen able to ascertain?"

"They are almost as diverses in their opinions as they are in number, and that is what makes it more difficult for me to act."

The position which the Republican papers here take upon this all-absorb

SILVERY SOUNDS.

AN ALLEGED OMISSION IN THE BLAND BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—There is an omission in
the Bland Silver bill as it passed the House of Representatives that is not at all satisfactory. The dollar or money unit of the United States was established under the Confederation, Aug. 8, 1786. It was represented by a "silver piece only." And a decimal system of coinage was authorized by the same set. It does not appear, however, that any of such dollars were coined until the establishment of a mint by act of Congress, April 2, 1792. That act provided for the coinage of "dollars or units" each of the value of a "spanish milled dollar," as current at that time, containing three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenths of a grain of pure silver, or "four hundred and sixteen

rect at that time, containing there handled and survey rect are supported by the survey composed by the containing of proceedings of proceedings of the containing of the statement. No until the set of 1873 demonstical it and made the vigod doublet with the statement. No until the set of 1873 demonstical it and made the vigod doublet with the statement. No until the set of 1873 demonstical it and made the vigod doublet with the statement. No until the set of 1873 demonstical is and statement of the statement. No until the set of 1873 demonstical is and statement of the statement. No until the set of 1873 demonstical is and statement of the set of 1873 demonstical in an another statement of the set of 1873 demonstical is an another statement of the set of 1874 demonstrates the set of 1874 d

advocates would ever have enacted a law de-claring a paper dollar worth 37% and up-wards in gold or silver to be equal to a gold or silverdollar, and a just and full payment for gold dollar debts?

Who would have ever supposed that a law would have been enacted exempting twenty to twenty-five hundred millions of dollars of United States bonds from taxation, the taxes on which takes bonds from taxation, the taxes on which at 1½ per cent would have amounted to \$1,000,000,000 (one thousand millions of dollars) for the past fifteen years!

Who would have supposed these bondholders, who bought a large portion of these bonds at an average of 50 cents in gold

and silver per dollar, and exempted from taxa-tion, would have opposed the remonetizing and restoring of silver money to its constitutional

How long must the toiling millions, who produce all and pay all, submit to having the finan-cial affairs of our country run in the interest of the money-changers at the expense of the taxpayers f
We hear much about the necessity of good faith

We hear much about the necessity of qood faith on the part of our Government in paying these untaxed bondholders in gold. There are two sides to this good-faith business,—one side is the exacting, selfish, domineering bondholders, who are arrogantly demanding the payment of their bonds in gold, and seeking to get two days' labor or its equivalent where only one is their due, and who are as inimical to the welfare of our country as they were in the darkest hours of the Rebellion. The other side is the taxpayers' side, who have paid excessive taxes direct and indirect for the last sixteen years, paying these bondholders double interest in gold (on what they cost them; so long that more than the principal and interest has been paid on all our Government received for them in gold and silver.

But the bondholders say the Government promised to pay the face of these bonds—"it is so nominated in the bond." Well, our Government promised to pay the face of these bonds—"it is so nominated in the bond." Well, our Government promised to pay the race of these bonds—"it is so nominated in the bond." Well, our Government promised to pay the race of these bonds—"it is so nominated in the bond." Well, our Government promised to pay the race of these bonds—"it is so nominated in the bond." Well, our Government promised to pay the "French claims"—ten to fifteen millions dollars. The interest and principal up to to-day would amount to \$700,000. But these are only American citizens' claims.

A person would suppose, hearing the anti-silver

000,000. But these are only American citizens claims.

A person would suppose, hearing the anti-silver money men's 'say,' that the product of sliver had been greater than gold for the past thirty years, west of the Mississipp. The product of gold has been, up to Jan. 1, 1876, \$1, 491,000,000, and of sliver up to Jan. 1, 1876, \$221,000,000, making a total of \$1, 812,000,000. See Commercial and Financial Review, of California, for 1876.

Gold and silver have been honest and honorable compannons for thousands of years, and have always performed their duties faithfully, and they are both highly respectable and useful the world over.

are both highly respectable and useful the world over.

What right had Congress to demonetize silver? Was it not an ex post facto law? The Constitution says, Art. 1, Sec. 8: "No bill of attainder or expost facto law shall be passed."

France has shown its wissiom by making silver legal-tender, and their money of account, and have saved their business people from the wrecks and ruin of an irredeemable paper currency, which our Government has forced and continued for twelve years and more after the War was over.

We are, asked to copy and adopt the metric system of France and the other Latin race (which would no doubt be very wise to do), but we are told by Manton Marble, in the North American Review, that to reinstate silver to its constitutional

would no doubt be very wise to do), but we are told by Manton Marble, in the North American Review, that to reinstate silver to its constitutional place would be unwise and unjust to these poor bondholders—would be an act of bad faith to pay them in aflver, etc., etc., etc., etc. Gold has fluctusted more than aflver has during the past 2,500 years. In Julius Cæsar's time it was 17 to 1, but became 9 to 1.

The Constitution says, "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Congress might constitutionally con 200 grains of sliver and 12 90-100 grains of gold a dollar, and pay these greedy bondholders. If Congress had the power to legalize paper dollars, worth only 50 cents in silver, and say that they were the equal of yold, and an equitable and just payment of dollars due in gold, then they surely have the right, and it would be just to coin silver half-dollars, and stamp them "one dollar," and make them pay these dollar debt so-called.

The tolling millions are tired of this heavy and unjust taxation to pay what they do not in equity owe; having to pay an average of 50 per cent more than they otherwise would, owing to our high protective (barbarous) tariff, and having to pay ingher direct taxes than they otherwise would have to pay if the bondholders paid their share of the taxes, and having to pay interest on a debt twice as large as it would have been but for our false money system, etc. How about "good faith" when our Government compelled its citizens, except those of California, to take paper dollars as the equal of gold, and yet it refused to take them for debts due in gold at Custom-Houses for revenue.

Mr. Ellis, banker, of New York, has shown the

refused to take them for debts due in gold at Custom-Houses for revenue.

Mr. Ellis, banker, of New York, has shown the Senate Finance Committee that the loss by not being able to fund the 5 and 6 per cent bonds into 4 per cent (if the Silver bill passes) would be in thirty fears \$650,000,000; but he did not say that the taxes on the bonds for thirty years would amount at 1½ per cent to \$2,000,000,000 (two thousand millions of dollars), which would pay

est of bankers and money-changers, stock-gamblers and swindlers? Wall street has developed a large crop.

It will be "good faith" in our Government to protect the toiling millions against their not being pauperized as they are to-day in consequence of the high protective tariff and cheap paper money (twins). Slamese twins, which have made high prices, closing the door against exportation, and producing general banks, that they have received paper dollars worth in silver and gold all the way from 37 cents unwards, and given credit for dollars, and now they are called on to pay 97 cents to the depositors. If they had kepf their account in silver and gold, and taken these paper dollars at what they were worth in coln, they might have been all right to-day.

How about the "good faith" of England when they consolidated all their debts, calling them "consols," and reduced the interest from 5 and 6 per cent to 3 per cent? Suppose our Government should do that, what a howl would go up from Wall street! "History repeats itself."

Many Western people think they need cheap paper money who are in debt, but allow me to show them that this is a fallacy. Suppose a farmer owns a farm which he bought at \$6,000, and he has given and owes \$3,000 by mortgage. His living and pay for iabor and interest, etc., is \$2,000 per year, which he can just pay. Now let the tariff be reduced 50 per cent, then his living expenses and his laborers' living would be reduced 25 per cent; he then could save \$400 per year, and would pay off his mortgage in five years,—of course I mean to have money positively gold or silver, or its equal.

I wish to call your attention to the speech of Gen. Butler printed in the Boston Post of Dec. 31.

I mean to have money positively gold or silver, or its cound.

I wish to call your attention to the speech of Gen. Butler printed in the Boston Post of Dec. 31, 1877, also in the Boston Heraid of Dec. 30, 1877, but garbied by the Journal and Advertiser, and read his quotation of Daniel Webster's opinions.

I hope and trust that the West will be true to itself, and arouse like one man (a mighty gnant) and demand (not ask) the immediate restoration of silcer money and it an unlimited legal-tender.

I write you, as our Eastern press is so prejudiced and beforged that they do not, know where they are, but I trust they will find out before long.

J. M. C.

STATE AFFAIRS.

George H. Pendleton Nominated for Senator from Ohio.

The Democratic Majority Renders This Nomination Equivalent to Election.

None of the Great Repudiator's Rivals Show the Strength Attributed to Them.

Synopsis of the Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

Continuation Without Issue of th

Senatorial Contest in Kentucky,

опю.

PENDLETON'S VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The question which has so long occupied the public mind, as to what man should fill the place made vacant when Senator Matthews' time expired, has at last been settled, and the Hon. George H. Penpleton, of Cincinnati, has been chosen. The subject has been the theme of conversation in city, town, and hamlet since the late October election, when the Democrats obtained control of the State. Mr. Pendleton had to contend with two men of more than ordinary popularity ideas, and Gen. George W. Morgan, who was also an anti-resumptionist, but not an extremist to the extent that Ewing was.

TEN DAYS AGO
it was most generally conceded that Pendleton
and Ewing were about even, with a possibility
of the former leading on the first ballot. Ewing
counted his followers who could be relied on at
thirty, while Gen. Morgan was credited with a following of abount twety. Of late a new lot of candidates came in the field,—Hurd of Toledo and Payne of Cleveland. The baliots show how weak was their strength. During the past week all of the candidates have been in the city, with large lobbies working for their

there were few who did not concede that Pendleton would have a tight fight if he won the honors. Yesterday, however, a most scurrilous attack was made upon Pendleton in the shape of a circular. At first it created confusion, but last night his friends had recovered, and it was found that, instead of causing a break in the ranks, it had only served to strengthen them ranks, it had only served to strengthen them by adding men who were before doubtful as to whom they would support. Pendleton gained during the day from this cause alone. It was openly charred that Ewing or his backers were at the bottom of the onslaught.

THE EFFECT was that many of Ewing's men deserted him. He fell off at least ten on the first ballot from the number conceded him by the other candidates.

the number conceded him by the other candidates.

During the balloting Mr. Pendleton remained at his room at the Neil House, while Gen. Ewing and Morgan occupied quarters in the State-House. The caucus was held in secret session, not a reporter being able to gain admission. Not even the clerks of the Senate were allowed admission. At the close of the second ballot the Ewing men moved for an adjournment, but this was most emphatically voted down.

the halls and corridors were densely packed. At an early hour this morning a very powerful delegation arrived from Cheinnati and reinforced the almost worn-out defenders of Pendleton. They worked like troopers during the day, and the fight has been an extremely bitter one during the beast twenty-four hours. After the third ballot was announced—that Pendleton was elected—there was a rush for his hotel, where he was warmly congratulated. A speech was called for, when the whole body adjourned to the hall of the House of Representatives, where DURING THE BALLOTING

where

SPEECHES

were delivered by Messrs. Pendleton, Ewing, and Morgan. Mr. Pendleton thanked all that had supported him in this contest. He said that he was proud to think there had been no

had supported him in this contest. He said that he was proud to think there had been no ili-feeling among any of the contestants, and, God helping him, he would do his duty to the best of his ability.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENT.

GOV. Young, so soon to retire from the office of Governor, contemplates doing a graceful thing, and at the same time recognize the press. To-morrow—morning he will appoint Mr. Chauncey Newton, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, as Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. Newton is a reliable Democrat, but well qualified for the place. This will rather knock the slate made up by the politicians, who expected there would by no appointment made until after Govelect Bishop was inaugurated. The probability is he will be confirmed. The Republicans will give him their support.

THE BALLOTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The Democratic joint caucus met to-night, all outsiders and newapaper men being excluded. The first bal-

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The Democratic joint caucus met to-night, all outsiders and newspaper men being excluded. The first ballot for Senator resulted: Pendleton, 40; Morgan, 22; Ewing, 17; Ward, 5; Hurd, 5; Converse, 1.

The second Senatorial ballot resulted: Pendleton, 46; Morgan, 19; Ewing, 20; Ward, 4; Payne, 2; Converse, 1.

At the conclusion of the second ballot a motion was made to adjourn, when it was voted down.

down.
The third ballot resulted: Pendleton, 51;
Ewing, 19; Morgan, 16; Ward, 3; Converse, 2;
Payne, 1. Pendleton was declared the nominee.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Legislature is fully organized, all subordinate positions are filled, and it is now ready for business. The onetary question was sprung on the Legislature to-day, in the shape of a joint resolution, by Senator Price, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for Biano's Silver bill. The resolution hes over under the rules. The Greenback-Democratic Speaker, Barrows, feeling inadequate to the occasion, in the Assembly this morning

Miscellaneous. 337, 735. 77

THE STATE INDESTEDNESS
remains as at the close of the preceding year, and is represented by—

Bonds outstanding. 3 14,000.00
Currency certificates 57.00
Certificates of indebtedness to trust

2, 238, 000, 00

To this should be added the total indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, rillages, and achool-districts, amounting to \$9,656,545, making the total public indebtedness of the people of Wisconsin \$11,910,002.05.

The value of all property in the State subject to taxation is—

Personal property. ... City and village lots \$351, 780, 354

\$661, 188. 36 He estimates the expenditures for the same period at \$886,983636, thus leaving a deficiency amounting to \$225,795.

THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS confined in the State Prison Sept. 30, 1877, was 290. The Industrial School for boys at Wankesha had 304 at the same date, and an appropriation of \$39,000 is requested for the current year. The expenditures for benevolent institutions has been:

REGARDING REMONETIZATION,

REGARDING REMONETIZATION,

Gov. Smith says:

The road to resumption of specie payments may be rough, but there are no sloughs therein, and now that we have so nearly reached the desired goal, every backward step must be regarded a public calsanity. I do not, however, share in the opinion, which seems to obtain with some, that the remonetization of silver will be a backward step. Silver may very properly and very honestly be used for coinage, and if the present ratio with go.d is not sufficient to insure the harmonious circulation of both metals, let the ratio be increased.

The wise statesman seeks to find new markets and additional uses for all the oroductions of his country, because thereby profit accrues to the citizen, and the country is benefited. The United States is the great silver-producing nation of the world. Every legitimate use to which silver can be applied enhances its value, and to that extent adds to the wealth of the nation. Its use as money is both legitimate and practicable; the only conditions being that the relative values of silver and gold be duly preserved in the coinage, and that the profits of coinage, if any, be reserved to the Government.

MINNESOTA. THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

87. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—The Legislative Joint Convention to canvass the returns of the November election accepted the report of the Joint Committee that it was unable to agree on the question of the right of the Convention to go behind the returns. Upon the constitu-tional amendments the Committee was equally divided. A motion to postpone the canvass upon the amendments was laid on the table by 74 to 67, and the canvass proceeded to the usual announcement of results.

KENTUCKY.

A STUBBORN CONTEST.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Two Senatorial bailots were taken to-day, exactly alike, as fol-lows: Williams, 51; Lindsey, 49; McCreary, 20; Boyd, 13. Three inembers were absent, and three paired off.

AMUSEMENTS. THE SECOND RIVE-KING CONCERT. THE SECOND RIVE-KING CONCERT.

The second of the series of Rive-King concerts, in aid of the Foundlings' Home, was given last evening at Hershey Hall to a larger audience than attended the first, on Morday evening. It was also a more appreciative snd enthusnastic audience, and, although perhaps neither the programme nor the performance were better than those of the first concert, it was more enjoyable, because there was more of sympathy in the audience and consequently of inspiration on the stage. Mme. King's numbers were very varied in character, and abounded in strong contrasts of style and color that afforded an excellent test of her ability, although none of an excellent test of her ability, although none of her numbers included any large or serious work. They were the Reinecke cadenza to the Beethoven C minor concerto, the Chopin Nocturne in G minor, and Valse in A flat, the first movement of the Schabert Sonata in A minor, the Schumann Taranteile, Weber's "Perpetuum Mobile," and Tausigbrilism transcription of the Strauss waitz, "Man loben nur noch elumal." The Chopin numbers were delightfully played, not only with the atmost clearness in phrasing and intelligence in the interpretation, but with real feeling for the poetical sentiment which infuses all of Chopin's work. The Tarantelle, Perpetuum Mobile, and Strauss-Tausig waitz, peculiarly the latter, brought outher wonderful brilliancy of technique, as well as power, in superb style. The execution of the second number named above was followed by a very persistent demand for an encore, which was declined however. Mr. Eddy played the Mendelssohn Sonata in A. No. 3, and that impressive Funeral March and almost ecstatic Seraphic Chant of Gulmant's. In such a masterly manner that he received an encore, to which he replied with Vogt's beautiful "Night So.g." The vocal features of the programme were very interesting. Miss Whinnery sang Faure's "Sanata Maria" and the "Bolero" from the "Sicilian Vespers," and for an encore to the first, Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again." The singing of Faure's impressive song was admirable in every respect, but neither the quality of her upper register nor the facibility of her voice adapt it to the rapid and forid work of the "Bosero," which may account for her taking it in a slower tempo than any other artist who has ever sung it here, and it has been sung very often.

Mrs. Stacy's first number the facibility of her voice adapt it to the rapid and forid work of the "Bosero," which may account for her taking it in a slower tempo than any other artist who has ever sung it here, and it has been sung very feel.

Mrs. Stacy's first number the facility as one of the "Translation for the sundand an excellent test of her ability, although none of her numbers included any large or serious work. They were the Reinecke cadenza to the Beethoven

hert's "Wanderer."

"Girofie-Girofia," was the attraction at Hooley's last night. And it proved a real attraction, too, for it filled the house, notwithstanding the bad condition of the weather. The cast was the same as in the last season, with the exception of the Marasquia and the Mourzouk. The former part is now well taken by Mile. Mario. This lady has a pleasing voice, and, when she shall have had a reasonable decree of experience upon the stage, will undoubtedly take hier rank as a pleasing actess. Aimee in the roil of the twins was, of course, excellent; and her Punch song, as usual, got an enthusiastic encore. Dunare made a nice-looking Pedro, and Guey mard did fairly as Prysillo. The new Mourzouk was M. Jouard, who gave the character one of the best impersonations ever witnessee here. His vocalition has excellent, and he acted with unflagging vim. Duplan's comicalities as Bolero kept the house in a roar; and Mile. Desiree was an admirable representative of the strong-minded Aurore. The audience was liberal with applause, and the performance was in every way a complete success.

This evening Mile, Aimee will take a benefit, when, for the first time here, will be presented the spectacular opera by Johann Strauss. "La Reine Indigo." Strauss' world-wide reputation as a waltz-composer, and the fact that the piece is promised to be brought out with unusual spleador, will, without deabt, cause a large attentance. Several of Strauss' best-known waltzes are embodied in the work and it will be a pleasure to witness the old favoritee in a new setting.

ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.
St. Louis, Jan. 10.—George Bain, a prominent miller, was elected President of the Merchants' Exchange to-day over S. M. Edgell, one of the children merchants of the city.

FINANCIAL.

Meeting of the Creditors of Jacob Bunn Yesterday in Springfield.

Letter from the Assignee Limiting His Pecuniary Expectations.

Failure of Francis B. Wynkoop, of New York, for \$282,000.

Nothing Further Concerning the Peculiar Dunning Embarrassment.

JACOB BUNN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The creditors of Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10.—The creditors of Jacob Bunn held an adjourned meeting at Bunn's Opera-House this afternoon, and were present in such large numbers as to occupy about all the seats on the lower floor. A large majority were savings depositors, and included a number of women and a large representation of the wealthier colored people. A number of brotherhoods and societies were also represented, having kept their funds in Bunn's bank, and with large balances at the time of the suspension. Ex-Mayor Priest called the meeting to order. The Committee to confer on the partiof the creditors with the Assignee and Mr. Bunn regarding a basis of settlement with creditors, submitted a report of the meeting and conference with Mr. Brown, together with the following letter:

submitted a report of the meeting and conference with Mr. Brown, together with the following letter:

To the Creditors of Jacob Buan: Lhave met and conferred with the Committee appointed by a meeting of creditors of Mr. Jacob Buan at the Leland Hotel last Saturday. For the assurance conveyed by them of your respect, confidence, and esteem, you have my suncere thanks. It is due to myself to state that I was absent from the city at the time of my selection as Assignee, and had not received an intimation from any source of Mr. Bunn's failure until after my return. I seither sought nor desired this position: neither did my partners suggest my appointment. With regard to the probable expense of winding up the estate, I will say frankly that, while my own circumstances in life, the neglect of my own business, and the responsibility devolving upon the Assignee make it proper and requisite that a reasonable compensation should be allowed for my services, I should regard it as nothing less than downright robbery to charge or receive exorbitant fees in this, especially in view of the general financial distress of the country and the number of sufferers in needy circumstances through the present failure. Nor would I desire an allowance of a percentage on so large an amount. To deserve and retain the confidence and good will of this community is the amoition of my life, and has been for the past twenty years. I have faith in the judement and integrity of the County Court, which alone controls the matter of compensation, but, if the creditors desire to suggest any equitable and fair mode of determining the value of myservices, I think there can be not difficulty in our agreeing at the proper time as to the basis of a settlement, and such action on their part would be evidently proper, as the application to the court for fees is ordinarily ex parte, and it would be desirable in the present instance to have it otherwise if possible. I should be personally gratified and relieved if the creditors, at their meeting on Thursday n

least possible delay and expense, I am your most obedient servant. Christophile Baown.

The report and letter were received and adopted, and, after a further expression of a desire that Mr. Bunn could personally resume the conduct of his own affairs, which was shown to be impracticable, the Permanent Advisory Committee suggested by the Assignee was elected as follows: The Ron. John W. Friest, Philemon Stout, O. H. Miner, C. A. Gebrmann, and A. M. Gregory. The gentlemen named are prominent citizens of the county and city, and will prove efficient in the discharge of the important trust. The Assignee has agreed not to receive more for his services than \$5,000 a year. Thus matters will be managed entirely to the sasisfaction of depositors. Mr. Buen will remain in the employ of the Assignee in a clerical capacity, where his services will be of great value in settling up the estate.

NEW YORK. velopments to-day regarding the suspension of E. J. Dunning, a note-broker. Assignee Bell is E. J. Dunning, a note-broker. Assignee Bell is engaged in straightening up the affairs of the concern, and Dunning states that all the banks to whom he is indebted, as well as other creditors, express themselves as favorable to any settlement which shall enable him to resume within a short time. He refuses to state what banks are involved in addition to those previously mentioned, not wishing to embarrass them at this time.

Francis B. Wynkoop, No. 60 Pearl street, formerly in the varnish trade, made an assignment to-day. His liabilities are stated at \$282,606: assets small. Much of his indebtedness is said to have been contracted for another person, who guaranteed part payment of the notes.

BARRINGTON, MASS.

Springfield, Mass., Jau. 10.—The Great Barrington Savings Bank has suspended, pending an investigation by the State Bank Commissioners. Its deposits are \$407,000, and its total liabilities, \$414,000. Among the assets are \$108,000 in bank stock, \$250,000 loaned on real estate, \$45,000 on personal property, \$30,000 in other loans, \$1,546 in cash, and \$5,789 in real estate.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 10.—The State Bank Commissioner has examined the Great Barrington Savings Bank, which was reported unsound, and commends it to the public, but recommends that thirty days' notice be required for drawing deposits.

JOHN M'GRATH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—John McGrath, dry-goods merchant here, to-day made an assignment to P. H. O'Donnel, also a merchant of

this city. His liabilities aggregate about \$25,000, the largest debt scheduled being to Doad, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, \$6,800. The assets are a stock of goods worth about \$10,000 and \$1,000 in small retail accounts collectable. CANADA.
TORONTO, Jan. 10.-Walker, Evans & Co. boot and shoe manufacturers, have suspended.

A writ of attachment was issued against W. F.

A writ of attachment was issued against W.F. Ross & Co., jewelers.
Halifax, Jan. 10.—Joseph E. Woodworth, ship-builder and merchant, of Corawall, is in financiat difficulties. He has called a meeting of bis creditors. Liabilities heavy.

BOSTON.
BOSTON.
BOSTON, Jan. 10.—W. W. Churchill & Co., a leading diverged in m. on Washington street. leading dry-goods firm on Washington street,

NEW ORLEANS.

The Grain and Cotton Trade—Some of the Impositions Connected with the Latter Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago-Tribune.

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—A. B. Freuch, an Englishman who has been in business here several years, shows me lotters and cablegrams from Watts, Milburn & Co., of London, tendering him one or more of their steamers weekly to load for the Continent. This firm is reported in Lloyd's Register as owners of thirty-five steamers. They have already dispatched the Colombo, and her cargo is secured. The rates are about the same as via New York. Mr. French is the correspondent of Joseph & Charles Sturge, of Birmingham, grain dealers, a bouse established in 1628. It is quoted as authority in the Mark Low Express, and is known to be one of the heaviest grain firms in the world. These gentlemen write Mr. French that all the capital required to move grain via New Orleans shall be furnished when elevator, blowing, and other necessary tacilities are provided by shippers.

It should be remembered, however, that ocean steamers must have mixed cargoes of grain, cotton, and provisions so as to prevent them being top-heavy. There is no difficulty in getting cotton enough, during the season, for a tri-weekly line of steamers. But the New Orieans factors stand m with two rings which are curses to the commerce of the South. In

order to get as much tomage as the wearry, the planters' bales must be run want is called a compresser, reducing it one-half. Now in New York these combouses charge 50 cents per bale, but. New Orleans the compressing firms haw which keaps the price up to 75 cents print New York the steredores make a ch. 20 to 25 cents per bale, for extering In New York the steredores make a charge (20 to 25 cents per hale for stowing the versel, but here in New Orleans the stere dores are licensed by the State and city, and having a monopoly, demand and receive the enormous tariff of 40 to 55 cents per hale. Is in no uncommon thing for stevedores to make 2 a day. Labor is cheaper here on the leves than it is in New York, and if the City of New Orleans would do away with this villainous monopoly there would never be a lack of occas steamers at her wharves.

CRIME.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Repairs to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sprinsorinin, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court, at the conference-room, this atternoom, the full Bench sitting, granted a supersedess in the Harrison-Burklaw, Johnson County, much atternoom, the full spring was a supersed to the Harrison-Burklaw, Johnson County, much atternoom, and the supersed to th the full Bench sitting, granted a supersecess in the Harrison-Burklaw, Johnson County, murder case. Burklaw killed David Waggoner last July in Forman, Johnson County, was tried last December before Judge Dougherty, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 18. Col. J. R. Thomas, of Metropolis, Massac County, who was assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, interested himself to secure a commutation of the sentence from the Governor, and, not meeting much encouragement, took the case before the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and a motion for supersedeas. His principal point in support of the motion was that the new Circuit Court bill is unconstitutional, and Judge Dougherty is one of the additional Judges. Other errors were assigned, but it is regarded as significant, and possibly foreshadowing an adverse decision on the Circuit bill, that the full Bench grants a supersedeas on this point. A great deal of interest has attached to the case. The supersedeas directs that the record be certified for error to the Southern Grand Division at Mt. Vernon next June, so it is tantamount to a year's respite for the prisoner.

WOLVES MUZZLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OMARA, Neb., Jan. 10.—Special Mail-Agent
Seerbolt, new working under the Chicago
office, was called to Sidney, Neb., a few days
ago, to ferret out the perpetrators of a swindle
that was going on through the mails. The result was the arrest, a day or two ago, of Capt.
John O. Lee and one Morgan, who were playing what what is known as "the trunk and
baggage swindie." They were sending out
bogus letters everywhere, stating that a man
had died at the the Sidney House, John F. Wilson, proprietor, and that his valuable baggage
would be sent to the person addressed (who has
the same name as deceased, and was probably a
relative) on receipt of the amount of the billowing
by deceased, namely, \$28.50. It appears that
there is no such hotel as the Sidney House, and
that Wilson is none other than Lee, who used
to be engaged in the lottery business in Omaha.
Both men have been examined, held for trial at
Omaha, and will be brought here at once if they
cannot give bail.

NOLLE PROSSED. WOLVES MUZZLED.

NOLLE PROSSED.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10.—In the case of Thomas Walsh and William K. Patrick, charged with conspiracy to defrand the Government in connection with the new Custom-Honse here, Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, read a lengthy decision this morning on the question of the sufficiency of the indictment. After citing numerous authorities, and just as he was about to deciare the indictment imperfect, he stopped, and asked District Attorney Bliss whether he preferred to enter noise pros, or have the indictment quashed. Mr. Bliss decided in favor of the former, and thereupon estered noile pros in the case. This, however, does not prevent prosecution under a new and perfect indictment, but whether the District Attorney will take further motion in the matter is not now known. NOLLE PROSSED.

RESULT OF A QUARREL. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Two young mamed Mark Crombs and William Binnan we engaged in drawing ice this afternoon. An alterection took place about some trivial matter when Binnan, aged 20 years, huried a piece oi ice at Crombs, who is a mere youth, striking him on the head and knocking him from the wagon under the horses, which became frightened and commenced kicking, injuring the boy about the head to such an extent that his life is despaired of. The police have not yet been able to arrest Binnan.

OUTLAWS CAPTURED.
CINCINATI, O., Jan. 10.—At Concord, Ky.,
Tuesday night, Deputy-Sheriff Ruggles with a
posse overtook the notorious Underwood brothers, who had been stealing horses from farmers,
and demanded their surrender. The Underwoods immediately fired at the party, instantly
killing Ruggles. The fire was returned, wounding both outlaws. It is thought the Underwoods would be lynched by the excited farmers.

HELD UP.

HELD UP. Special Discates to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 10.—A stranger whose name cannot be ascertained was enticed by two rascals to drink with them. Getting him the worse for liquor and taking him hear the depot, they held him up and rifled him of a small sum of money. The police authorities are working up the case, and will probably soon have the garroters brought to justice.

ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Jan. 10.—Edward McSweeney, one of the most desperate roughs in the city, made his escape from the Charles Street Jall last night, and has not vet been caught. He has a great in one or two homicides, and was shot and nearly killed jby a police officer in Charlestown, who was trying to arrest him a few years ago.

THREATENED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Sun says Father

Vacula, a Bohemian Catholic priest, applied to
the police for protection, saying segaral men
had cast lots as to who should assessifiate him.

The police now guard his house. His course
during the cigarmakers' strike, recommending
peace, is given out as the reason.

ANNIE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Special Disnatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—The examination of Dr.

McDonald, of Fond du Lac, and John Esbjornsen, in the Municipal Court, charged with committing abortion on Annie Hollingsworth, was concluded to-day, and defendants were held to the January term of the Criminal Court. CASUALTIES.

SECTION OF THE DAY OF JUDG-MENT.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Pittasure, Pa., Jan. 10.—Dr. W. S. Thompson's residence at East Liverpool, O., was blowtup by a gas explosion to-night. Natural gas is used in that city, and a leak in the pipes being discovered at the Doctor's residence, the plumbers were called in to repair the damages. When they entered the cellar with a light an explosion occurred, completely wrecking the house and dangerously injuring one of the plumbers. The Doctor's family had been forced to leave on account of the noxious vapor, and so, fortunately, escaped. Parts of the house were blown a distance of 200 feet. The windows of adjoining houses were shattered to pieces.

A FEARPUL DEATH.

Special Dispusch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 10.—While John M. Besan, an engineer in the flouring-mill of Hurd & Son, at Farmington, Ia., was adjusting a belt this morning his arm was caught between the belt and the wheel, lifting him from his feet and whirling his body around at a speed of 140 revolutions per minute. Before the mischinery could be stopped his body was literally torn to pieces. Death had been instantaneous. Beamwas a married man, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Advertised by Smiles

18 Sonodont, and if you use it daily, the white
gleam of the pearls between the parted rables will
prove its excellence as a destricte, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties.

lation of Chicago Mational Banks Decreases \$5,699,692 in Five Years.

The Clearing-House---Its Origin and Uses---What the Clearings Show.

Except Lard--- Not Much Business Doing.

Wheat and Corn Depressed by Peac Prespects--- The Hog Becomes a Bear on Pork.

FINANCIAL.

or two of the banks reported large country of or currency, but the general movement of the to the interior was alow. If the soft or which has returned continues, the ship-of stock and produce must be agained, and the effect of this will be seen in a atlon of the currency orders which became larger the fow cold days we have had ve pol ty, but their customers have no difficulty obtaining all the accommodation to which they e entitled. Outside borrowers must present exlly good paper to obtain advances. Rates int are 7@10 per cent, according to time

heir condition on Dec. 28, 1877. The changes the report of Dec. 27, 1872, have been greature were then twenty banks, now the number eleven. The deposits have decreased from 039, 392 to \$20, 809, 952; the loans from 312, 407 to \$15, 591, 761; the cash and expressive them \$10, 836, 427, and are now 478, 165. in 1872 was \$11,005,385, and is now The greatest change is in circulation, ecreased from \$6, 412, 282 to \$712, 590.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Jan. 10. —I notice that in your finan
give every day the clearings of

seer.—The Clearing-House is an association be banks for the purpose of saving time and ble in settling, every day, their claims against other. Before Clearing-Houses were known, bank had to send messengers, and, if there specie payments drays, to all the other banks ollect payment of the checks it had received in against them. This had to be done every and was so troublesome that bankers, very in the history of banking, settled upon the ring-House plan by which a bank could offset hecks it had to collect against those it had to The London Clearing-House was established 75, and the distinguished calculator, Babbage, ed that to settle the daily aggregate claims the banks upon each other required so of only 4 per cent of their amount in coin. Chicago Clearing-House consists of a single of only 4 per cent of their amount in coincago Clearing-House consists of a single p which every day at haif-past 11 the mesof the banks bring the checks fhey are to Under the direction of the manager, Mr. Iale, each bank is credited with the checks against the other banks and debtted with the spresented against it. The balance due bank or payable to it is thus ascertained, debtor banks have till 1 o'clock to make the clearing-House. The

London Clearing-House, the banks do not have the trouble of paying or receiving balances. All the London banks keep accounts at the Bank of England, and that institution settles the Clearing-House balances each day by making the appropriate entries in the account of each bank. There are now Clearing-Houses in fourteen cities in the United States. They are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicaco, New Oricans, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Louis, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Louisville, Pittsburg, Providence, and Cleveland.

The reason for the publication of daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and yearly statements of the clearings is that they reflect the condition of business more closely than any other available statistics. If business improves, the clearings increases if riot and mob law interrupt the trade of the country, as was the case last July, the clearings fall away as they did at that time. If speculation is rife, as in 1872, the clearings show it. In October and November, 1872, the daily average clearings were \$135,000,000 at New York. When the bubble of speculation burst in 1873 the clearings Iell away to an average of \$50,000,000 daily in Detober. The clearings of \$50,000,000 daily in Detober. The clearings of the cities outside of New York how, for 1877, a loss of 3 per cent compared with 1876, and this indicates that, measured in dollars, the volume of business has not gained anything, while there is little doubt that the quantities of commodities exchanged have Increased.

DEST OF NEW YORK.

THE WABASH RAILWAY.

The following notice was read on Monday on the New York Stock Exchange:

Wabash Railway Purchasing Committee receipts will not be called hereafter. If all the required payments have been made they may be exchanged for Wabash Railway shares, which will be called instead.

for Wabash Railway shares, which will be called Instead.

THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK.

Milton S. Latham has resigned the Presidency of the London and San Francisco Bank. This bank was started in 1865 with \$500,000 capital, which was afterwards increased to \$3,000,000. The profits of the bank, Mr. Latham says, have never been less than 18 per cent a year.

QOLD VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Below we give the quotations paid in this market in gold for the following coins:

Rugitah sovereigns.

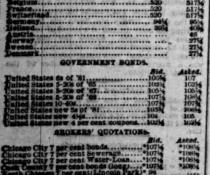
4. 50
Twenty marks.

4. 70
Spanish doublooms.

15. 50
Mexican doublooms.

15. 25

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
IN 102@1024 in greenbacks.
acks were 98@974 cents on the dollar



BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 10.—Gold opened at 102%, and closed at 102%. Carrying rates, 1-32 per diem,—5, 7, and 7 gold per annum.

Silver at London, 53%.

Here silver bars are 110 in greenbacks and 116 is cold.

a gold.
Silver coin, %@% discount.
Governments were strong, with a large busine in new 4%s.

Railroad bonds were strong and generally higher
The Pacific issues were no tably firm.

The Pacific issues were no tably firm.
State securities were quiet.
The earnings of the Milwankee & St. Panl Railroad Company for the Milwankee & St. Panl Railroad Company for the first week in January were \$116,000, against \$85,131 during the same week last year; increase, \$20,850. The present dividend on St. Paul preferred stock is the first dividend out of the business of 1877, which should have been paid, in due course, in October. This dividend is to be soon succeeded by a second dividend out of the business of 1877, due, in its regular course in April, when dividends are expected to be resumed on the common stock at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, beginning with 2½ per cent from the surplus carnings of the last half of 1877. The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the first week of this year show au increase of about \$20,000 ever the same period last year.

crease of about \$20,000 over the same period last year.

Earnings for the Central Pacific Railway for 1877, \$16,676,000, against \$18,224,000 for 1876.

Stocks were firm and higher in the early dealings, advancing \$10 %. Toward midday there was a general decline of \$4\$ to 1\$%. During the afternoon the market was firmer. Prices advanced \$4\$ to 1 per cent, closing at a fraction reaction. Union Pacific advanced from 68 to 69, and closed at 684. The failure of Dunning was without effect upon the ruling temper of speculation. Transactions were 112,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern common, 2,000 preferred, 2,000 Union Pacific, 28,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 2,600 Western Union. Money active at 667, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 7.

Customs receipts, \$298,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$19,000.

Clearings, \$13,000,000.

weak; long, 487%; short, STOCKS. C., C. & I.
15's New Jersey Central.
25's Rock Island.
22's St. Paul pfd ex. div.
1014 St. Paul pfd ex. div.

closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha 12½ Kentuce 4
Belcher 44 Leopard 1
Best & Beicher 12½ Nexteca 15¼
Bullion 12½ Nextern 15¼
Bullion 12½ Nextern 15¼
Canaolidated Virginia 25½ Overton 25½
California 25% Ophir 55½
Cholar 35% Baymond & Ely 6
Condoine 35% Siver Hill 8
Condoine 35% Savaga 11½
Crowniroine 55% Siver Hill 8
Condoine 55% Savaga 11½
Condoine 55

A. Fisk were elected trustees. Four hundred and eighty-five thousand shares were represented, the Secretary casting the vote. The Secretary's report shows cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$35,012.79; receipts from all sources. \$13,894.694.76; disbursements. \$12,879,211.43, including \$8,640,000 in dividends. The Trustees of Consolidated Virginis to-day elected the following officers: C. H. Fish. President; George Wallace. Vice-President; A. W. Havens, Secretary's report makes a favorable exhibit, and the Superintendent's report shows, the mine in better shape for working than last year: Ore product, 144,400 tons; amount reduced, 143,200 tons; bullion product, \$13,734.000, of which \$6,210,518 was gold. The reserves of ore on the 1,200-foot level are very valuable, Muchore of fair quality has been developed on the 1,300-foot level. A large amount of high grade ore has been extracted from the 1,400-foot level, and a vast quantity remains. A body of are sixty feet.

the 1, 300-100t level. A large amount of high-grade ore has been extracted from the 1, 400-foot level, and a vast quantity remains. A body of ere sixty feet wide has been developed to the west of that previously worked of a high grade and unknown length. The entire level looks better than ever before. Considerable ore has been found in making connections on the 1, 500-foot level. Much ore has been extracted from the 1, 550-foot level, but work was stopped for want of ventilation, which has just been supplied. A large quantity of valuable ore remains on the 1, 650-foot level. On the 1, 750-foot level is a body of ore, if anything more extensive than above, but mostly low grade. The Superintendent recommends that, until further explorations are made below the 1, 750 level, and some necessary repairs made, the monthly dividends will be reduced.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

LONDON, Jan. 10 —Cold, 102%@102%.

Sight exchange on New York, 5-10 discount.

Sterling exchange, barkers' oills, 493.

LONDON, Jan. 10 —Consols, money and account, 95 5-16.

United States Bonds—658, 104; 678, 106; 10-408, 107%; new5s, 10644.

Erie, 8%; preferred, 22.

Paars, Jan. 10 —Rentes, 1081 90c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 10:

Thursday, Jan. 10:

McGregor et. 125 ft w of Stewart st. n f. 25x

124 ft, dated Jan. 9.

Larrabeest, 248 ft s of Sophia st. e f. 50x12466

ft (with other property), dated Dec. 20, 1877. 7.000

Arnold st. 120 ft s of Thirty-fifth et. w f. 24x

120 ft, dated Jan. 10.

Calumet sv. 250 ft n of Thirty-third st. e f. 25x

130 ft, turbroved, dated Dec. 14, 1877. 4.700

Forrest sv. s w cor of Thirty-second ft. e f. 25x

100 ft, turbroved, dated Dec. 14, 1877. 4.700

Forrest sv. s w cor of Thirty-second ft. e f. 25x

100 ft, turbroved, dated Dec. 14, 1877. 4.417

Word Campbell sv. st. et. et. 1877. 4.417

Word St. et. et. 1877. 4.417

Word Jan. 1878. 4.417

Twentieth st. 155% ft. e of Indiana sv. n f. 22x

96 ft; slao Michigar av. 219 ft n of Twenty-fourth st. ef. 19 11-100170 ft. all improved, dated Jan. 10 (Henry it; Shergoid to John T. Lester).

West Jackson st. 250 ft w of Morgan st. n f. 98

xiso ft, dated Jan. 5 (trustees of Mary C. Barnes to John A. Croshy).

South Fark av. 43 ft s of Twenty-fourth st. w f. 2154x128 ft, with building No. 101, dated Jan. 4, 500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

| 30,462,650 44 | neceipis. | | Shipments. | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| St. HER ON | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. |
| ur, orls | | 8,412 | | 6,072 |
| eat. bu | | 21,089 | 33, 398 | 11, 117 |
| n. bu | 35, 306 | 100, 248 | 13,380 | 57,710 |
| . bu | 10, 435 | 22,628 | 6,464 | 11.715 |
| , bp | 2,597 | 6,277 | 1,178 | 400 |
| ley, bu | 8,482 | 9,970 | 7,705 | 6,657 |
| as seed, bu. | 27,841 | 152, 529 | 58,008 | 23,828 |
| seed, bs. | 26.380 | 51,640 | | 67.050 |
| orn, bs | 40, 230 | 43,900 | 45, 857 | 20,000 |
| neats, Bs | 639, 820 | 275, 520 | | 2,038,151 |
| tcs | where | | 598 | |
| bris | Secretarial | 79 | 82 | |
| c, Dris | 75 | 125 | 182 | 363 |
| . Da | 108, 217 | 657, 258 | 1,890.240 | 156,873 |
| DW. DB | 30,710 | 15, 620 | 82,600 | 21,740 |
| er. bs | 52,083 | 89,522 | 61, 166 | 79, 795 |
| d hogs, No | 1.544 | 2.529 | 3:28 | 1.693 |
| hogs, No. | 47,677 | 24.539 | 2,420 | 1,580 |
| le. No | 3,896 | 5, 174 | 638 | 2.514 |
| 2. No | 2,778 | 1,332 | 1, 263 | 540 |
| a. Ibe | 222, 142 | 188,515 | 188, 620 | 242, 400 |
| win's bris | | 100 | 11 | 555 |
| t, 1be | 390, 156 | 54, 184 | 330, 490 | 28,310 |
| toes, bu | 524 | 1.030 | 280 | 201010 |
| tons | 2,321 | 4, 233 | 1.082 | 1,056 |
| 1008 | 70 | 140 | Ultiple State of | 20 |
| ber. m. ft. | 103 | 130 | 444 | 637 |
| gies, m | 235 | 75 | 114 | 931 |
| bris | 1.584 | 1,159 | 818 | 4000 |
| try, lbs | 38,623 | 59,075 | 78,805 | 73, 264 |
| pkgs | 82 | 100 | *0.00 | |
| se, bxs | 2,050 | | 945 | 276 |
| nles bele | | 2000 | 2010 | 210 |

the commercial pulse sometries the date of a change in the general circulation. The news from the Old World was believed to be decidedly pacific in its character, and some of those who had hither-to felt and acted as if they believed that the war would last fifteen years seemed yesterday to think that it would be over in less than as many days. that it would be over in less tama as an arrivation. There was not much talk about armistice, but everybody thought it, and the result was a rush to sell short, in the expectation of being able to buy in at lower prices. This result was fostered by the receipt of large numbers of hogs and an increased volume of low-grade cora, with depressing news from the markets at other points. The weather here was again mild, the January thaw having apparently set in with very little preliminary freeze, but the higher temperature was expected to do good by toning down the asperities of the country roads. The decline in prices that resulted from large offerings following an already-depressed market induced some rather heavy calling for margins, and took the ground from under the feet of three firms, none of the liabilities being heavy. There was also some selling out of contracts for parties who preferred paying losses already accrued to running the risk of more loss by further decime.

ed to running the risk of more loss by further decine.

Dry goods were ordered in small quantities only the demand as heretofore being strictly in accordance with the necessities of current trade. Very few buyers were present, and the market wore an air of extreme quiet. Groceries were not moving as freely as might reasonably be expected, in view of the favorable weather of the past few days. In comparison with last week, however, some improvement is noticeable, and altogether the market has a better tone. Sugars were quoted off an ½c, which was the only change noted. Teas, coffees, rice, and most other lines were fairly steady. The dried-fruit trade was dull, with prices only fairly sustained. Raisins, currants, and prunes were easy. Currants declined a ½c, or to 6½07½c. Fish remain dull and nominally unchanged. There never is any very considerable demand for cured fish at this season of the year. The demand for good to fancy batter exceeds the supply, and receivers find it possible to obtain better figures than have previously prevailed this season, fancy creameries selling at 32@35c. Cheese remains dull and unchanged at 6@12½c.
Oils were generally quiet, with most kinds ruling steady. Lard oil was lower, extra declining to 71c, No. 1 to 61c, and No. 2 to 58c. Linseed was advanced to 61@06c. No new thing was developed in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets.

Lumber was quiet and steady. Snow is reported to have fallen in some parts of the plue regions in sufficient quantities to make good roads for hauling

Lumber was quiet and steady. Snow is reported to have fallen in some parts of the pine regions in sufficient quantities to make good roads for hauling logs over, and another storm secuns to be brewing. The local market is steady. Now and then a dealer offers to shade the published price-list, for grades that happen to be in large stock at his yard, but anything that is scarce or likely to be is firmly held. Hardware was quiet. The seed market was dull, and not very strong except for fax and timethy, both of which were scarce. Hides were in fair local request at unchanged prices. The demand for poultry and game was only fair and both were easy under large offerings, which receivers wanted to close out as the weather was against carrying stock. The local grocers were buying potatoes on the street at the current prices.

stock. The local grocers were buying potatoes on the street at the current prices.

Rail freights were quoted at 40c for grain and other fourth-class to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats at 5c per 100 hs higher than grain. Very few operators believe that these rates are adhered to.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Jan. 10.—Receipts: Figur. 11, 335 bris: wheat

JAN. 10.—Receipts: Flour, 11, 335 brls; wheat, 67,500 bn; corn, 10,250 bn; oata, 5,800 bn; cornmeal, 1,969 pkgs; rye, 1,350 bn; barley, 2,200 bn; malt, none; pork, 196 pkgs; beef, 1,499 pkgs; cut meats, 6,024 pkgs; lard, 4,281 pkgs; whisky, 445 brls.

Expecte: Wheat 240 881 bn; corn. 28 000 bn Exports: Wheat, 242,681 bu; corn, 38,096 bu. GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named: The Shipping List of Jan. 5 reports a quiet but firm wool market, supplies in all the principal cen-tres having been much reduced, and there is little

prospect of a material increase in receipts of do-mestic or foreign wools, the stock of the former-left in the country being small, and foreign wool goes to countries that pay better prices than are obtained in the United States at present. The depression of the manufacturing business alone prevents an advance. Prices of Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are about the same now as they were a year ago. The stock of domestic wool in Boston Dec. 31, 1877, was 12, 647, 480, 78c, expect 144 Dec. 31, 1877, was 12,647,480 hs, against 14, 847, 700 hs the last of the previous year. The stock of foreign wool at the beginning of 1878 was MUSKEGON LUMBER.

The Muskegon News and Reporter gives a report of the lumber industry at that point, from which the following extracts are made. The quantity of lumber, etc., manufactured at Muskegon in the given years was as follows:

| MERCHANDICE. | For month of For 11 months | For month of For 11 months | For month of For 11 months | For month of For 12 months | For month of For 13 months | For month of For months |

Exports—Domestic. \$57, 488, 964 \$504, 449, 544

Foreign 1.615, 522 18, 218, 686

Total. \$59, 104, 476 \$517, 697, 230

Imports. 25, 853, 502 385, 768, 405

Excess of exports over imports. \$39, 250, 884 \$131, 900, 825

60LD AND AILVER (OOIN AND BULLION).

Exports—Domestic \$1,097, 733 \$55, 790, 215

Foreign 367, 121 10, 502, 555

Total. \$1,464, 854 \$46, 292, 770

Imports. 2,248, 147 22,063, 987

Excess of imports over imports. \$24,228,833

Excess of imports over exports o\$ 1,884,851 \$ 45,837,451 7,124,162

Total \$2,387,942 \$ \$2,961,613
Imports \$2,387,942 \$ \$2,961,613
Excess of exports over Imports \$31,613,968
Excess of imports over exports of imports over exports \$4,522,402
TOTAL MERCRANDISE AND SPECIE.

2308 50 quoted at \$10.00@10.50, and extra

FI_OUR—Was quiet and weak. There was a light demand, and buyers generally insisted on concessions from former figures. In keeping with the drop in whest. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters, chiefir at \$5.0066.00; 400 bris apring extras, partly at \$5.0065.65; 280 bris spring supers at \$3.37\frac{125}{6}: 125 bris buckwheat flour at \$5.256.50; and 50 bris rye do on private terms. Total, 1,085 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.256.60; 00; choice to fine spring, \$5.2063.50; fair to good spring, \$4.5065.00; low spring, \$3.0063.50; fair to good spring, \$4.5065.00; low spring, \$3.0063.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.0065.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.0065.50; choice to fan

wheat. \$5.123/635.25.

BRAN—Was again active, and irregular. Sales aggregated 70 tona, at \$11.00@11.50 per ton on track, and \$11.55 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was quoted at \$14.00 per ton

on track.
WHEAT-Was quiet on the whole, though rather WHEAT—Was quiet on the whole, though rather active at times, and was quite weak, deciting life, and closing %c lower than the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was duil, cargoes off coast being quoted alout & per query lower, and New York followed acti, buyers reducing their bids to per bu, while our receipts were published as larger, though with a slight falling off in the inspection into store. The news from Enders was the second of the second active when the second while second when the second were were some reference second in the promises, and there were some reference to the was favorable to weakness; but as there were favor outside orders on the floor there was not enough doing to make an active market. There was not enough doing to make an active market. There was not enough doing to make an active market. There was not enough doing to make an active market. There was not enough doing to make an active market. There was not enough doing to make an active market. There was not enough doing to make a south was not enough doing to m

At 10: 1, 600 bu No. 3 at 70/c; 2, 400 bu feed at 38/c; 4, 400 bu by sample at 38/c; 2, 400 bu feed at 38/c; 4, 400 bu by sample at 38/c; 30 bu feed at 38/c; 4, 400 bu fee on board. Total, 15, 400 bu.

Wheat—Sales 155,000 bu at \$1.09/c for January, \$1.08/c/oil.09/c for February, \$1.08/c/oil.09/c for February, \$1.08/c for February, \$1.08/c for February, \$1.08/c for February, \$11.20 for March, and \$11.32/c/oil.3 for April. Lard—1, 500 to at \$7.33/c for February and \$7.40 for March.

March.

LATER.

Mess pork was easier, with sales of 5.500 bn at \$11.00 for February and \$11.15611.17% for March.

Lard was steady. Sales 500 tes at \$7.62% for February and \$7.40% for March.

Short ribe-#00 boxes at 55%.

Wheat deciled \$6.0% at \$1.05% at \$1.05% for February, closing at \$1.05% at \$1.05% for February, closing at \$1.05% for March closed at \$1.06% and January at \$1.05%.

Corn was slow and easy at 40% 40% for March closed \$1.06% for March closed \$

May sold at 27%c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was in moderate request, closing at \$11.00 for February and \$11.17% for March.

Last was stead; at \$7.27%@7.30 for January and \$7.31.5% [1.77% or January and \$7.35%@7.30 for January and \$7.35%@7.35 for Pebruary. with sales of 750 fcs at \$7.40 for March.

Short ribs were easy, sales being made of 150,000 lbs at \$7.65 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHQL—Was quiet at \$2.002.10.

BROON-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged. Quotations: Choice green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5%66c; red-tipped do, 4%6534c; greef-covers and inside. 44%65c; stalk braid. 44%65c; red and interior brush. 464%c; croaked. 364%c.

BUTTER—Good to fancy butter was advanced within the past few days to the extent of 162c per lb. The supply of that class continues to fall considerably short of the current demand, and holders are in a position where they can command extreme prices. Low and medium grades have not shared in the advance to any appreciable extent, but are firmer in sympathy. Shippers and the home trade bought freely at the following range of prices: Fancy creamery, 32635c; good to choice grades, 22628c; medium, 14618c; inferior to common, 8612c; roll, 13620c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade is dull, unqualifiedly dull. Orders are few and for small quantities, buyers showing no inclination to anticipate wants. Prices, however, remain firm, in sympathy with the raw material. We continue to quote as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton'A, 234c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 10%c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnies, singles, 14615c; double, 246234c. Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 10%c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnles, singles, 14@15c; double, 24@24%c.
CHRESE-In this market there was a small volume of sales at nominally steady prices. Really fine goods are in small supply, and the few offering are held at outside figures. Inferior grades sell as low as 58%c. Good to choice factory are quoted from 11%@12%c. with some fancy brands held at 13c.
bra

Foreign. 1.84(1)08. 22.05(2.85)
Foreign. 1.84(1)08. 22.05(2.85)
Foreign. 1.84(1)08. 22.05(2.85)
Foreign. 1.84(1)08. 23.05(2.85)
Foreign. 1.84(1)08. 23.05(2.85)
Foreign. 2.128(1)08. 23.05(2.85)
Forei

umber-outside b. 1, 14 to 16 ft. 12 to 20 ft. cing do, 12 to 20 ft...... cing. No. 2. amon boards, 10 to 20 ft.

teady. Quotations:
TIN FLATS—IC. 10x14, \$7.50; do IX. 10x14, \$10.007
soding, 14x20, IC. \$7.25; do, 14x20, IX. \$8.75.
Pite Tin—Large, 20c; small, 21c; bar, 22c.
SOLDEN—No. 1, 15c; exira, 17c.
Lead—Pig. 6%c; bar, 7c; lead cipe, 75c.
COPPER—Bottoms, 30c; sheathing copper, 28c.

OPPER BORDON SERVICE STREET BLOWN SERVICE AMERICAN SERVICE AMERICAN PLANSHOOD A. 11c; B, 946c; of 12, 134c; American planished A. 11c; B, 946c; of 12, 134c; American planished A. 11c; B, 946c; of 12, 134c; American planished Iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per devanished Iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 nt. B.a. Iron—Common. \$1.9022.00. Wire—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11. 11c; 4c; 13 and 14, 124c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 1 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wi

C.

NAILS—Were steady at \$2.00 rates.

DILS—The weakness for some time past not lard oil market was even more pronouncy, orders deciling 265c per gallon. Carbe and unchanged. Linseed was strong as ushers, clambing, that former prices of tt 45650c.
POULTRY AND GAME-Were dull and weak. Out ide quotations were hard to get for poultry, the offer

95cel.05.

IMPRIAL—Common, 26630e; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38640c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@38c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.
YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 53@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 46@50c; finest, 53@28c; choices, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@45c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 49@50c; choicest, 50@50c.
OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@45c; fine, 45@45c; finest, 53@50c.
OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@45c; fine, 45@45c; finest, 53@50c.
OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@45c; fine, 45@45c; finest, 53@50c.
WOOD—Trade was dull at previous prices, or at \$6.50 for maple, \$8.00 for beech, and \$4.00 for stabs, delivered.

WOOL—Trade was dull at previous prices, or at \$6.50 for maple, \$8.00 for beech, and \$4.00 for stabs, delivered.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 50 bris at \$1.05 ber gallon.

WOOL—Was quiet and little better than nominal. The market is firm, in view of the small supplies in the country at large. If quotes: Medium unwashed wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 35@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to couns do, 25@37c; tub wools, choice, 42@4c; fair to couns

LIVE STOCK. LIVE 51 UCB.
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Guttle.

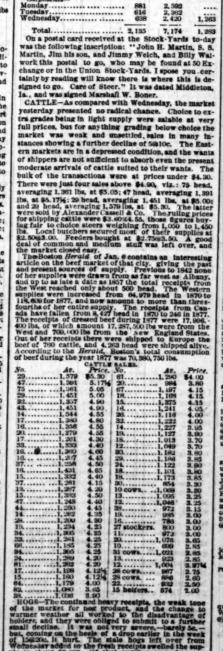
Monday.

2,004 28,770 277
Tuesday.

4,314 43,982 2,905
Wednesday.

5,986 47,677 2,778
Thursday.

3,400 44,000 900 Total last week 13, 318 104, 429
Same time last week 13, 318 110, 336
Week before last 11, 145 82, 628
Shipments— 881 2, 382
Tuesday 616 2, 342
Wednesday, 638 2, 420 . 2,135 7,174 1,283



M. 2004. 70; extra sc.00; common st. 2004. 0); o cars unsoid.

Hoos—Receipts, 5, 200; total for the week 30,550; market dull and declining; Forkers, good to choice, \$4,1524. 20; heavy fair to extra, \$4,1024. 20; common, \$3,7624. 00; 10 cars manoid; sales, 36 cars.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Hoos—Easier; in good demand; light, \$3,5063. 70; packing, \$3,704.00; extra to fancy, \$4,084. 10; receipts, 13,000.

Cattle—Week and slow, except for well-fatted steers; prime to choice on attive shipping steers, \$4,756. 5, 134; fair to good native shipping steers, \$3,0064.50; do butchers, \$3,6564.00; good to choice cows, \$3,609. 3,75; stockers, \$2,5063.60; corn-fed Texans, \$3,00; receipts, 1,200. p-Steady: good shipping demand; heavy mut-inted; good to choice, \$4.004.65; common to .7563.75; receipts

fair, \$2.75\partial 75; receipts, 600.

East Liberty, Jan. 10.—Cartie—Receipts to-day, 483 head through and 51 of yard stock; total for three days, 1.234 through and 1.789 yard; prime, \$5.25\partial 5.50; medium, \$4.75\partial 5.00; common, \$4.00\partial 4.50.

Hoos—Receipts to-day, 5.000 head; total for three days, 14.100; Yorkers, \$4.10\partial 4.00; Philadelphia, \$4.30 CINCINNATI, Jun. 10.—Hous-Market dull and price a thade lower: common. \$3.4063.45; light, \$3.704.50; packing, \$3.8064.00; butchers, \$4.0064.00 receipts, 11,009; shipments, 480.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 67s; Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 33s 6d; short ribs, 33s 6d; long clear, 32s; short clear, 33s; shoulders, 25s 6d; hams, 42s. Lard, 41s. Prime mess beef, 63s; lndia mess beef, 63s; extra India mess, 115s. Cheese, 64s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

Londor, Jan. 10.—Liverpool—Wheat dull. Corn steady. Mark Lare—Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Buyers helding off for concessions of about 6d. Corn a shade easier; fair average American mixed, 22s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, nothing doing. Corn easier. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 50s 6d@51s. Fair average quality of new American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sall, 27we27s 6d.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10-11 a. m.-Flour. No. 2, 278.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 19 sfq; No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 6d; white.
12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No.
11d. Corn-New, 29s; old, 29s 9d.

PROVISIONS-PORK, 56s. Lard, 41s 9d.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10-1:30 p. m.-LARD-40s.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—COTTON-Firm: 34668

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—1:30 p. m.—LAND—408. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Firm; 69626 9-16d; sales 12,000 baies; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,000. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 12s 9d @12s 11d; do club, 12s 11d@13s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 6d@11s 3d; do winter, 11s 3d@12s Flour—Western canal, 27s@28s; extra State, 29s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 29s 6d@29s 9d; new do, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork. 56s. Prime mess bit Lard—American, 40s. 6d. Bacon—Long cie short do, 32s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.
TALLOW—Fine American, 40s.
PATROLEUM—Spirits, 79 3d; refined, 13s 9d.
LINSKED OIL—29s 6d.
RESIN—Common, 3s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s.
SPIRITS TURENTINE—25s 6d.
LONDON, Jan. 10.—TALLOW—39s 9d.
SPIRITS TURENTINE—24s.
LINSKED OIL—27s 3d.

LINSEED OIL-27s 3d. ANTWERP, Jan. 10. -PETROLEUM-29s 6d. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Several Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat generally offered more freely; quoted lower; most kinds of spring fully 1c and winter 1630 per bu. No. 1 spring exceptionally firm and wanted; adverse tenor of foreign atvices worked against export movement and served to depress values; sales of 38,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.38; 56,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee, January deliveries, at \$1.38; 33,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, part 8,000 bu afont, at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.33, but mainly in store on private terms, quoted at \$1.30, but an adversary option, at \$1.33%; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.33%; 8,000 bu Corn quoted lower; new crop generally lû2c per bu on free offerings and comparatively moderate inquiry, closing heavily; mixed Western ungraded at 55,658c. Rye—Market weak. Oats moderately active, but rather easier in price on generally liberal offerings; mixed Western, 2,100 bu at 30\cdots
40c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 38c bid and up to 40c asked for average quality; a boat-load of choice reported sold for local use at 40\cdots.

Provisions—Mess pork moderately sought at about former rates; sales of 230 bris within a range of \$12.25 &12.55 &12.55 for uninspected; other kinds nominal; for forward delivery Western mess dull, with January option quoted at \$1.25 bid; March, \$12.25 bid; March, \$1.25 bid; Sarch and a solid of the february at \$1.350 tes new at \$1.730.8

fair retuing and control of the extent of 50 bris at \$1.00; regular subsequently reported as offered at \$1.07 cash, with \$1.05 cash bld; market lower and unsettled.

Fratients—Berth freights show no important changes: demand fair for room, with accommodation for carly use reported offered sparingly; in chartering a moderate movement reported, with rates for tonnage for grain in the local market quoted weaker, but otherwise essentially unaltered; for Liverpool engagements include \$0.00 but grain at 10d per but; 1,60 bkgs provisions in lots (part of through freight) on a basis of 40s.

Western Associated Press.

visions in lots (part of through freight) on a basis of 40s.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 10.—Corrow—11%eillyer futures easy; January, 11. 33s; 11. 34c; February, 11. 47c; March, 11. 61c; April. 11. 74c; May, 11. 87c; June, 11. 56s; 12. 00c; July, 12. 056s; 12. 05c; August. 12. 116;12. 12c.

FLOUR—Market dull, in buyers favor; demand limited; receipts, 11,000 bris: No. 2, 82. 75cs4.00; common to good extra \$4.75cs.10; good to choice, 85. 10 65. 50; white wheat extra, 85. 50s; 00. 00; fancy, 86. 80 68. 25; extra Ohio. 85. 2027. 50; St. Louis, 82. 25cs. 8. 25; Minnesotta patant process. 87. 40:90.00. Rye flour unchanged. L.—Quiet; Western, 82. 50:90.00.

GRAIX—Wheest heavy; receipts, 88. 000 bu; No. 1 goring, 81. 58; No. 2 Milwaukee club, 81. 336; 1. 38; ungraded winter red Western, 81. 30+61. 40; No. 2 rod winter, January, 81.31-691. 22/s; No. 2 Milwaukee club, January, 81. 31-691. 22/s; No. 2 Milwaukee club, January, 81. 31-691. 22/s; No. 2 Milwaukee club, January, 81. 31-691. 22/s; No. 2 Northwestern, January, 81. 31-691. 22/s; No. 2 Milwaukee club, 50 cm. 4 million of the series of the ser

but Western mixed and State, 206205;c; white do, 36 6430.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 00648c.
HOYS—Firm: yearings, 2850; new Western, 5412c.
GROCKRISS—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 154;6154[c; jobbing, 154;6205 in gold. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rioc quiet but steady. Partsolvus—Market dull and heavy; crude, 75;c; reduced, 12c; united, 254;6805;c.
TALLOW—Firm: 79:875;c.
STRAINED RESIST—Quiet; 36:63214c.
STRAINED RESIST—Quiet; 36:63214c.
PAOVISIONS—Mess pork dull and heavy; \$12.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs—Market easier; Western. 545;4c; Western long clear middles easier; 65;c. Lard—Frime steam casier; 57:75-68.00.
BUTTERS—Firm and unchanged.
WHISEY—Market dull; \$1.07.

\$7. LOUIS.

ttra fall, \$5.00

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10. -FLOUR-Dull'and Wheat Market dull: amber, \$1.4161.4; 375/61.39; white, \$1.4561.50. Corn—Market llow, 64c; mixed, 63c; sail, 57c; January, 57 February, 57/4638c. Outs—Market dull; sail ONS-Steady. Mess pork, \$12.25612.75 Last tile, \$7.7568.00. -Quiet: overs ### 2500 - Market dull; Western, 20021c.

CHEENE Firm: 124013c.

PETROLEUM - Market dull; redned, 115612c; crate.

CINCINNATI. O. Jan. 10.—COTTON—Firms
FLOUR—Dull and drooping: family. 85.608
GRAIN—Wheat dull. wear, and lower: re.
1.25. Corn dull and lower: 40641c. Oats
tready, 28631c. Rye in fair demand; 3360c.
Inactive and lower: No. 2 spring, 58c.
Inactive and lower: No. 2 spring, 58c.

24,000 be: cer.
24,000 be: cer.
24,000 be: cer.
25,000 be: cer.
26,000 be: beilprints—wheat 15,000 be: cer.
26,000 be: Louisviii.Ls. Jan. O.—Cottox—Steady: 10Mc.
27,000 be: Louisviii.Ls. Jan. O.—Cottox—Steady: 10Mc.
28,475: A. Della Cottox—Steady: 10Mc.
28,475: A. Della Cottox—Steady: 10Mc.
28,275: white. \$1.28. Cottox—Ired. \$1.24: ambre.
31,275: white. \$1.24: ambre.
31,275: white. \$1.24: ambre.
31,275: white. \$1.24: ambre.
31,275: am

clear rib sides, 86.85; clear, 75;c. Hams-sugar-curst 103:105;c.

WHIEKY-Quiet: \$1.03.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and weak.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened Mc lower; clear the sugar curst of the sugar curst. All washes hard \$1.12; No. 1 Mp. wester, \$1.13; No. 1 Mp. wester, \$1.13; No. 3 Mp. sugar curst. No. 2 months; January, \$1.07; No. 3 Mp. January,

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10. -FLOUR-Fancy. 85.75-35. 01

head.

NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 10.—CORN-MEAL—Dull of lower; \$2 30.

PROVINONS—Pork dull and lower; old. \$11.75\$12.50 new. \$12.00\$12.12%. Bulk-meats dull, weak, allower; shoulders, loose. 45c; packed, 44c; clear n. 6c; olear. 64c. 6c; olear. 64c. and lower; common, 15@30c; fair, 23@24c. Others and lower; common, 15@30c; fair, 23@34c.

Boston, Jan. 10.—FLOTE—Quiet; Western supering \$4.0034.50; common extras, \$5.0035.50; Wisconderstras, \$5.5066.00; Minnesota extras, \$5.507.00; No. 1, \$6.2567.00; Illinois, \$6.5067.50; St. Louis, \$6.50.00; Minnesota extent process and Wisconsin, \$6.00.00; Minnesota extensive process and \$6.00.00; Minnesota

Buffalo, Jan. 10.—Galif—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn dult; see of 5 cars new on track at \$6.00 ft. Corn dult; see of 5 cars new on track at \$6.00 ft. Corn dult; see of 5 cars new on track at \$6.00 ft. Corn dult; see of 5 cars new on track at \$6.00 ft. Corn dult; see of 5 cars new on track at \$6.00 ft. Corn dult; see of 5 cars new of the see of 5 cars new of 5 OSWEGO, Jan. 10.—GRAYS—No. 1 white Michiga. 51.43. Corn unchanged. PEORIA. Jan. 10.—HIGHWINES—Quiet; nominally # 81.04.

PETROLEUM.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—The market opened at \$1.37% and continued steady, with but little business; records in the afternoon of a new 60-bit well in the Millerstown district caused the market welling to \$1.33%, at which figure it closed heavily the Pronucers' Congress closed their fourth meeting at Titusville to-day.

Claves and O., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Market mechanical; standard white, 110 test, 11c.

PITTABURG. Jan. 16.—PETROLEUM—Steady; grade, \$1.58% at Parker's fortimmediate alignment; redainduil, 12c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Market very dull on account of storing weather; cotton goods quiet and steady, with a slight upward tendency on colored cottons; prins mering alowly; ginghams quiet; men's wear of wooless in light demand; foreign goods dull.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Jan. 10. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-FUR.

OUR COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At the meeting of the Produce Exchange John P. Townsend, Charles H. Marshall, and William H. Swan were chosen. Produce Exchange John P. Townsend, Change H. Marshall, and William H. Swan were chosen delegates to the National Convention of the United States Export Trade, meeting at Washington the 23d inst., in accordance with the request of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. In response to a communication from the Buffalo Board of Trade inviting the Produce Exchange to units with them in memorializing Congress to complete the work at an early day of removing obstructions to navigation at important points in the Detroit River, the Exchange passed resolutions authorizing the presentation of a petition to Congress asking that an appropriation be made sufficient to prosecute to early completion this road. A resolution also passed declaring that as a prerequisite of the restortion of the commerce of the United States to the position it once occupied it was indispensably necessary that our citizens should be permitted to buy or build ships in any nart of the world, and obtain for them American registers upon complying with the proper formalities. It was also recommended the the General Government should grant no subsidies for mail or other purposes.

also recommended the the General Government should grant no subsidies for mail or other purposes.

Affecting Incident at a Murphy Meeting.
At one of Mr Murphy's meetings at Troy, N. T., after the usual introductory exercises, he brought before the audience a man well known to the people of Troy, and who had ran through a good property and fair reputation by drink, but had now resolved he would endeavor to retrieve his character. He addressed the people in a very touching manner, and, to flustrate a sentiment in his brief discourse, he passed in the rear of the platform and brought forward a wretched, ragged, trembling victim, the very embodiment of rum's ruin. This wreck of a man, after a moment of silence, was recognised by many of the audience, and the simple recognition brought tears to the eves of hundred. Presently he endeavored to speak; his trembling ilmbs almost refused to support his body, and his words, feeble and broken, were findatinct and incoherent. But gathering himself by a strong effort, he gave a marrative of himself from his boylood in that city; his reased and loving home; his college life; his marriage; his grandual decline; his dishonored parenta; his dead wife; his disgraced children; his own uiter degradation to a gutter drunkard; and there he stood, having been brought from the fail to tell this story, and then go back to complete his last term as a common drunkard. Mr. Murphy sprang to his feet as the poor fellow said this and exclaimed: "He shall not go back!" and the audience instantly responded, "He shall not go back!" and in a minute the sum secesary for his release, by the payment of the fast, was raised, and the officer who had him in charge left him in the care of Mr. Murphy and those who were with him. The man belonger to one of the most respected of the families if that city; was highly gifted and one of the most respected of the families if that city; was highly gifted and one of the most respected of the families if that city; was highly gifted and one of the most promising

STRIPES AND

Eighteen Cook Coun Escorted to Jolie terday. Now They Were Received

on, and What Was With Them. Over Eighteen Hun

oners at the tution. Once a month or thereabouts re papers will find an item somewha "Sheriff Kern yesterday took Joliet." If they notice this mat-ment at all, it is doubtful if they

ment at all, tention, and yet the removal o from civil life for a term of year and the story of their transition and the story of their transition and the story of their transitions as to boarding-place is by no men ing one. Such a trip was made Currier, Mr. Frank Cunningham the Sheriff's office, and Mr. Jam Depaty-Sheriff, escorting in against the laws to the State's Presenter was detailed to accompany orter was detailed to accompa
the criminal portion of it sa
on reaching the County Jail On reaching the County Jali a reporter found the process of get going order. Bighteen prisons transferred, and two sturdy fell engaged in shackling them togeth was accomplished by firmly rivest each man's ankle, the rings being being often on in length. As

was accoming ankle, the rings being chain a foot or so, in length. As called out the men seated themse and me few minutes the process. They were then handcuffed two a rice, having looked upon his word is good, but the mittimusses in clarch himself ready to start. The emigrants were not a midely any means, as they stood in do the word. Prisoners before startly means, as they stood in do the word. Prisoners before startly means, as they stood in do the word. Prisoners before startly means, as they stood in do the word. Prisoners before startly means, as they stood in do the word. Prisoners before startly means, they stood in do rive in that emburb with little modern them as soon as they cate given them when they leave the paily a decently-dressed man withem, but the regular thief, and

cases. As last as the cases. As last as the control of surray, the receiving and discood. It is that gentleman's bothing is smuggled into the ping passed his notice yester been under some fellow and beard, made them ope and extend their hands through cach and beard, made them ope and extend their hands and leanistance steel saw or other obtone conceased. Meantime Mr. Clerk, had demanded of each or any money or valuables about gold ring, and another a pair of and none had a cent in mone over, the prisoners were directed baths, of which there were above the prisoners were directed baths, of which there were above the prisoners were directed baths, of which there were above the prisoners were directed baths, of which there were above and placed on received up their barrow and placed beside cases and the cases of the prisoners were directed baths, of which there were above and placed on received every both. Multer then drammined each placed on received every both they do not nearly noon men had got through with their donned the fateful stripes, they and made and the fateful stripes, they are made and the fateful stripes, they are made to the fateful stripes, they are made and got a clean ensured his limited sonp and bread, being the suit given them was ta full ris of black and white strip underclothes and boots to fit. we penitentiary rules require that he vaccinated on their arrival having examined and question their health, who explain prison to them, and advised the regulations. These require answering hours, duictness at cleaning as and general good ward for this is "good time the term of sentence, an all tobacco and candies weekly, books from the library, to eight weeks, and to write sweeks.

The Deputy Warden assigns work for which they are be

The Deputy Warden assigns work for which they are be new-comers were soon told of who had been there before who had been there before eigar-making, coopering, bruike, went back to their old minder were distributed amo partments. Physically, few to brag of, and nearly all got supployment. Seen standing fary, clean-shaven, and it is said to brag of and hearty all got supployment. A trip through the entire perfect discipline under whit conducted. There are at the contest of the different demonstrated. There are at the conducted. There are at the conducted the bars never work were busily employed, who outside the bars never work were seen busily engag digarmaking. Enitting, man making shoes and haruess, an thecooking cleaning and ever lar is done by the convicts, on like clockwork and with that of the hammer, the sa mill. Into this hive of industance were inducted with as one could have been, and the first and the reporter left the mischief to speitly for a while mischief to speitly for a while mischief to speitly for a while the server of the server of

The fourth game in the championship of Chicago was and Rhines had a walk-away ter not being able to read string. 'The story of the well told in

well told in

CRICAGO, Jan. 10.—Fourth

for the championship of Chicas
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wick was a size a babe. Se batte
Rinnes was a batter
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ne; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn,

an. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and weak,
an. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and weak,
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Oats quiet; No. 2.26\cdots,
Office, cash doss pork, \$11.00. Prime
cash Mess pork, \$11.00. Prime
is kettle, \$7.75. Dressed hogs lower;

NEW ORLEANS.

Jan. 10.—CORN-MEAL—Dull and asses quiet, low grades dull, weak,

manged.

8 UFFAID.

10. "GRAIN-Wheat neglected and is also of 5 cars new on track at 45 quality. Oats neglected. Rye negrood demand at 96 95 for for Unasdatistic at 74 97 50 on track.

- Ow Ed. ...

- Ow Ed. ...

- Ow Ed. ...

- Ow Ed. ...

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- FEORTA. TROLEUM.

TROLEUM.

10.—Petroleux—The market of continued steady, with but little the afternoon of a new 600-bri win district caused the market to twhich figure it closed heavily; eas closed their fourth meeting at an. 10.—Petroleux—Market unhite, 110 test, 110.

10.—Petroleux—Steady; crude, fortismediate shipment; rediaed is delivery.

RY GOODS. t.—Market very dull on account of on goods quiet and steady, with a con colored cottons; prints mov-quiet; men's wear of woolens in a goods dull.

RPENTINE.

COMMERCE.

9.—At the meeting of the John P. Townsend, Charles Villiam H. Swan were chosen National Convention of the Export Trade, meeting at 23d inst., in accordance est of the Pittaburgerce. In response to a combine Buffalo Board of Trade ce Exchange to unite with zing Congress to complete ly day of removing obstruction at important points River, the Exchange suthorizing the presentation areas asking that an appropriate to prosecute to early.

A resolution also passed overcequisite of the restorate of the United States to the applied it was indispensably tizens should be permitted in any part of the world. American registers upon proper formalities. It was the the General Government sidies for mail or other

t at a Murphy Meeting.

hy's meetings at Troy, N.

introductory exercises, he

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and who had run through

fair reputation by drink,

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fited and one of the most

ar men of his day. The

ecting, as hundreds knew

on, and What Was Done

Over Eighteen Hundred Pris-

Once a month or thereabouts readers of the daily poors will find an item somewhat to this effect:

"Sheriff Kern yesterday took — prisoners to Joliet." If they notice this matter-of-fact statement at li, it is doubtful if they give it much at-

On reaching the County months for the sporter found the process of getting ready in full going order. Eighteen prisoners were to be transferred, and two sturdy fellows were busily

oners at the Insti-

tution.

With Them.

ing at the july-jury, and into these the presences eimbed.

After distring out they were rather talkative, and took a lively interest in the street scenes on which they would not be likely, save for Executive elemency, to look again for some time. Fifters of the party had been sentenced to one year each, their offenses being mostly larceny and topery. There were two homicides in the growd, Winfield P. Osborn, a young colored man, whecut another in April last, and Frank Sheppard, the mardeger of Policeman McArthur. Both these were tent down for two years, Osborn's sentence of an and Sheppard of twonly-five years having been reduced to that term by Judge McAllister.

The last man, William Langley, got two years for mobers.

The last man, William Langley, got two years for mblery.

Senething of a crowd had assembled at the Alton Depot to see them off, and even after they had barded the train and taken scats in the front end of the smoking-car the crowd hovered around. At 9 o'clock the train pulled out, and the men devoted their time to making their last two hours of comparative freedom as comfortable as possible. Nearly all smoked, and no restraint was put upon their conversational powers. It is only justice to say that they did not abuse this liberty, and that they behaved very well throughout the trip. Osborn, who was married in the jail a month or so ago, came in for some good-natured banter about "the girl he left behind him," most of his companions assuring him that she would forget all about him before his return. As the Bridewell was passed about half the gang grinned knowingly at Mr. Currier, who was for eight wars employed there, and who know the whole outfit of them by heart. They quieted down as the train neared Joliet, and when it pulled up under the shadow of the great stone walls of the Frison, not a man had a word to throw at a dog. Up the walk to the main entrance, and through the hall, marched the melancholy protession.

THE GRATED DOOR CLOSED

THE GRATED DOOR CLOSED

through the hall, marched the melancholy protession.

The GRATED DOOR CLOSED

with a bang as they entered, and they were from that time on prisoners of the State of Illinois. The busy quetness of the place, and the silent, expeditious way in which the convicts employed about the place went on with their work seemed to impress even the nardest of the newly-arrived. Within those walls they, had got at last, and they saw that a proper conformity with the rules of the place would be their best card.

The men were first marshaled to the wash-room, where two colored men cut out the rivets with a third. The men were first marshaled to the wash-room, where two colored men cut out the rivets with a third. As fast as their limbs were freed the men disrobed and walked forward to where Mr. Frank Marray, the receiving rand discharging officer, should be a fast of the prison, and if anything passed his notice yesterday it must have been under some fellow's caticle. He can be hands through each prisoner's hair and beard, made them open their mouths indextend their hands and feet to show that no miniature styel saw or other obnexnots article had been conceased. Meantime Mr. Muller, the Chief Clerk had demanded of each one whether he had any money or valuables about him. One had a gold ring, and another a pair of sleeve-buttons, and none had a cent in money. The inspection over, the prisoners were directed to get into the baths, of which there were about twenty. Convict assistants piled up their clothes on a handarrow and placed beside each oath a suit of "stripes," blue cotton shirt, and boots. Mr. Mailer then examined each man narrowix, and placed beside each oath a suit of "stripes," blue cotton shirt, and boots. Mr. Mailer then examined each man narrowix, and placed or recover every birth-mark, sear, tattoomark, or other peculiarity of the prisoner.

By this time it was nearly coon, and, when the men had got through with their bathing and had donaed the fateful stripes, they fell in once more and marched in "lock-step" to t

quality, and not a man refused his rations. Differ one, back they went to the wash-room, where such as got a clean shave and

The art suit given them was taken away, and the full fir of black and white striped coat and pants, undereither and boots to fit was assigned. The Penitentary rules require that all prisoners shall be vateinated on their arrival, and the doctor, having examined and questioned the men as to their hairth, vaccinated every mother's son. They were weighed and measured, and their names, ages, place of birth, religion, trade, condition of life, ability to read and write or contrary, duly noted. Then they were marched into 'Solitary,' where each one was given a copy of the rules, and where the squad were briefly addressed by the Dapity Warden, who explained the rules of the mean to them, and advised them to live up to the regulations. These require absolute silence during working hours, quietness at all times, personal clanificans. These require absolute silence during working hours, quietness at all times, personal clanificans. These require absolute silence during working hours, quietness at all times, personal clanificans. These require absolute silence during working hours, quietness at all times, personal clanificans and general good behavior. The retain for this is 'good time' (a reduction from the this is 'good time' (a reduction from the thexe of the state of

A trip through the entire prison and an inpartition of the different departments showed the
pricet discipline under which the institution is
conducted. There are at the present time

OVER 1,800 PEISONERS

In the Penitentiary, and of these all except a few
discipline under which the institution is
conducted. There are at the present time

OVER 1,800 PEISONERS

In the Penitentiary, and of these all except a few
discipline basily engaged in marblecutting,
such was seen busily engaged in marblecutting,
such as the present and such as the present and its clocking, cleaning, and everything but the watchlar is does by the convicts, and everything goes
on like clockwork and with no noise other than
that of the hammer, the saw, and the planningmill. Into this hive of industry the eighteen new
hash were inducted with as little fuse or noise as
one continued to society for a while at all events.

Plittagener

Distance of the continued of the way of
dischief to society for a while at all events.

illiard tournament was played to-night in the St. harles rotunds. Sexton scored 600; average, 63%; highest runs, 97. C. Dion scored 39; sverage, 15; highest runs, 101, 87. RAIL ROADS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors on behalf of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Dec. 31, 1877.

WHERDARA, This Board is advised that a bill is pending in Congress having for its object, the extension of time for the completion of the Northern Peoids Religious of the Completion of the Northern Peoids Religious that the prosecution of that work having been interrupted by the fluancial ryvalsion of 1873, and the resulting embarrassment to all railway construction enterprises; and

rapted by the financial rivalsho of 1873, and the resulting embarrassment to all railway construction enterprises and the first interests of the States of Oregona, the direct interests of the States of Oregona, the direct interests of the States of Oregona, and the same of the Oregona, and was all the first of the States of Montana, dain, and was all the first of the forty-accord practice for and the forty-accord practice for and the forty-accord practice for and the forest Lakes, and the interests of all and west of the Great Lakes, and the interests of all and west of the Great Lakes, and the interests of the first and Middle States east of the Missister work that he speedily completed in order to develop the wonderful agricultural and ratheral resources of the first named States and Territories, and to advort the country at large the great commercial advantages of the development of a vast area of territory hitherto nearly unoccupied by civilization, and also that by furnishing the means of rapid transit by which the National Government of rapid transportations between the Atlantic and Pacific States; togasher with the fact that the Company at present in control and contemplating the completion of the work asks no subsidies, but merely the extension of time within which the ine shall be required to be completed, and within which it may be entitled to claim the grants and franchises provided in the original act; now, therefore, be it.

Resofted, That his Board of Trade respectfully urges to Condress of the United States to enact at the present Congress of the United States to enact at the present Congress of the United States to enact at the present Congress of the United States to enact at the present Congress of the United States to enact at the present of the United States to enact at the present of the United States to enact at the present of the United story of their transition to their perma-arding-place is by no means an uninterest. Such a trip was made yesterday, Jailer Mr. Frank Cunningham, Chief Clerk in riff's office, and Mr. James H. Bonfield, a Sheriff, escorting nineteen offenders

AN UNSATISFACTORY SETTLE-

AN UNSATISFACTORY SETTLE-MENT.

A meeting of the ropresentatives of the roads leading East from Milwankee was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of rectifying the matter of freight rates from Milwankee to the East, about which there has been so much trouble during the last few weeks. There were present Messrs. H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent Chicago & Northwestern; W. J. Swan, General Freight Agent Chicago & Northwestern; W. J. Swan, General Freight Agent Chicago & Northwestern; W. J. Swan, General Freight Agent Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul; Alfred White, General Freight Agent Detroit & Milwankee; and D. Edwards, General Freight Agent Fint & Pere Marquette. The subject was discussed at considerable length, and finally it was agreed to make the fil-rail rate from Milwankee to Eastern sapports the same as from Chicago. This action, however, is not final, for it will have to be approved by the General Managers of these roads and their Eastern connections. If the action of yesterday's meeting is approved, it will not in the least ectify the discrimination from which Chicago has been suffering; it will, on the contrary, have the effect of making matters worse, if anything. The steam and rail lines from Milwankee via the Detroit & Milwankee and the Flint & Pere Marquette Hailroads will continue to have the benefit of lower rates to the East, these lines claiming that they are entitled to a difference of two and one-laif cenis in their favor. As long as this concession is made to them they will continue to get the bulk of the business. There is but one way in which this discrimination can be stopped, and that is by making the all-rail rate the same as by steam and rail. But it is not probable that the Detroit & Milwaukee and Flint & Pere Marquette Baliroads will gore to this as long as Chitago has no steambout conhection with those lines. The fact of making the rates from Milwaukee the same as from Chicago will have the effectiof inducing the railroad leading the all-rail rate few same as p

New York, Jan. 10.—Representatives of most of the trunk lines of railroad met in this city to-day to take measures for the adjustment of east-wrrd-bound freight rates. There were present

Messrs. Scott of the Pennsylvania Central, Vanderbilt of the New York Central & Hundson River, Jewett of the Erie, Garrett of the Baitimore & Ohio, McCul-Erie, Garrett of the Baitumore & Ohio, McChi-longh of the Pitisburg, Port Wayne & Chicago, Noble of the Lake Shore, Ledyard of the Michi-gan Central, Finch Commissioner of the Trank laines, Simpson of the Vandaiia, Bliss of the Boston & Aloany, Clark of the New York Central, Wadsworth of the Erie, and Til-linghast, representing the Canada Southern. After several hours' commitation, it was decided After several hours' consultation, it was decided that the freight rates adopted some time ago should be maintained, and that, if the confederation were informed of any cutting on eastern-bound freights on the part of Western roads, measures would be taken to compel such roads to charge uniform rates. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

New York, Jan. 10.—A meeting of railroad Presidents was held to-night for the purpose of making an effort at securing the maintenance of the freight rates established some time ago. It the freight rates established some time ago. It was charged that the tariff rotes were not compiled with by connections of trunk lines in the West, and that in some instances the trunk lines themselves have failed to comply. The tariff on Western bound freight has been generally observed, and the only difficulty was in a freight coming eastward. There were present W. H. Vanderbilt, Hugh J. Jewett, Col. Thomas A. Scott, John W. Garrett. Albert Fink, McCullough. Ledyard, N. Guilford, Fillinghast, Bliss and others. The meeting was harmonious, and the old rates agreed upon.

N. Guilford, Western Commissioner, was authorized to report the lines breaking the contract, and if the offense was repeated the pool would enforce such arbitrary rates as would compel adherence to the contract.

DAYTON & SOUTHEASTERN.
DAYTON, O., Jan. 10.—The official vote for Directors of the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad was given to-day. The old Board is re-elected, and the re-election of President Mead assured. The Board meets for organization next Tuesday.

ITEMS.
Mr. C. W. Maybury, Freight Agent of the Chi-Mr. C. W. Maybury, Freight Agent of the Chi-cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at this city for the past twenty years, severs his connection with the Company Feb. I. Mr. H. J. Gleason, agent of this road at Atchison, Kan., will succeed Mr. Maybury as Chicago Freight Agent. It is un-derstood that Mr. Maybury and Mr. Lewis Viele, Mr. Mayony as directly the derivative of this Company, will form a partnership for the transaction of a commission business in this city. Both these gentlemen have great experience in this business, and they can hardly fail of being successful in their new undertaking.

Mr. E. S. Washburn, General Manager of the Hoosac Tunnel Line, was in the city yesterday. He gives a glowing account of the increase of business on his road. The earnings of the line for the month of December were double those of the corresponding month the year previous.

Mr. Jay Shephard, connected for some time past with the General Ficket Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed to Mr. Ben Patrick's place in the office of Mr. D. W. Hitchcock, General Passenger Agent of this road.

Mr. F. S. Parker, formerly Ticket Agent of the Hoosac Tunnel Line, has been appointed Secretary to General Manager W. B. Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—The third day of the American Dairymen's Association, morning session, was opened with a general discussion of Mr. Horr's speech of last evening, after which the following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia:

which the following resolutions were offered by the standard and the resoluting cleaning, cleaning, and everything goes at like clockwork and with no noise other than that of the hammer, the saw, and the planing-mill. Into this hive of industry the eighteen new hand were inducted with as little fuss or noise as one could have been, and there the Deputy-Sheriff and the reporter left them, out of the way of mischlef to society for a while at all events.

BILLIARDS.

The fourth game in the tournament for the deplosability of Chicago was played last evening, and Rhines had a walk-away with Snyder, the latter not being able to reach the end of the first trust being able to reach the end of the first like champiouship of Chicago, played at Branswick and the seven Messre, Rhines and Snyder; 5x10 Bruns with a Raisi table, 28 balls; A. Bassford, refered.

The swinner of industry the eighteen new of mischlef to society for a while at all events.

The fourth game in the tournament for the contest is sufficiently will told in the contest of the contest is sufficiently will told in the contest of the first sufficiently will told in the contest of the summary of the contest of the first sufficiently will told in the contest of the summary of the summary of the contest of the summary of

THE COUNCIL.

Trailing Dresses Held Responsible for Theatrical Calamities.

Discussing the Ordinance in Regard to the Construction of Wooden Pavements.

The adjourned meeting of the Council was held The adjourned meeting of the Conneil was real last evening. Ald. Cook in the chair. The absentees were Cary. Sommer, Kerber, Oliver, Beidler, White, Waldo, and Janssens.

The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the ordinance pertaining to THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATERS.

and other assembly-rooms, sammered the router ing report:

That all theatres or other buildings designed to accommodate large assemblies of persons should be so arranged and fitted up with all approved appliances to give the people afeeling of security as against fire or other causes of aiarm. Your Committee believe that it is impossible to construct or to alter any assembly room already constructed so as to avoid serious sections in case of panie or sudden rush to the places of exit. The fashion of trailing dresses has more to asswer for in the frightful semblies has any fault in the construction of the buildings. If the entire from of a building could be thrown ones for exit, persons/would be thrown down and be trampied upon by the frightened crowd, as no amount of svailable politeness on such occasions could make room for the trailing grament. The unfortunate wearers would be necessarily precipitated, and a catastrophe the immediate occurrence. Your Committee do not feel authorized to suggest any curtailment of this cangerous fashion, but recommend the adoption of the ordinance.

Lie meaning of take ordinance.

Sig. 2. Any person desiring a permit to creet any public hall shall make application to the Superintendent of Buildings, in compliance with Sec. 38 of the Building ordinance.

Sig. 3. All regress openings in public halls shall have the word "called conspicuously placed over them, and shall otherwise conform to the requirements of Sec. 39 of the Building ordinance. The alsies or passages in such halls shall, at all times, be kept unobstructed, camp-stools, chairs, or other seats shall in no case be placed in such asies or passages.

Sig. 4. No stairway and public hall or part there of shall rise more than ten feet without a platform, no winders, wheeling, or circular steps shall be used. Sac. 4. No stairway and passage through its entire length. Sig. 5. Every public hall with accommodations for 500 or more people shall have at least two separate and distinct exits, to be as far apart as may be found practicable. Public halls accommodating 700 or more persons shall have at least three separate and distinct exits. The exits from all galleries to be independent and separate from the exits of the main floor.

Siz. 6. Every public halls accommodations or more persons that the state of the main floor of the main floor of the main floor.

Siz. 6. Every public hall not used as a theatre, with accommodations for 500 persons, shall have no portion of the main floor circular three states of the stage the state of the state of the stage that the stage and the state of the stage that the stage and the stage and the stage and the stage of the stage to the ground, all opening required in any part of this wall (except principal opening) shall have proper from doors.

Sec. 7. All auditorium floors in theatres shall be greproofed, either by deafaning the same with at least one inch of more across the building from the floor of the st

the State. and that County Foot-tonues as with a phase years one has to be overest with a theary coast of morate or from a three provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years and be conscribed to hold adds on from the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years and the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided by the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those five years are provided to the provised years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those to be for the provised State Adma-Houses, and those for years are provided to the provised State Adma-Houses, and those to be for the provised State Adma-Houses, and those to be for the provised State Adma-Houses, and the provided the provised State Adma-Houses, and the provised the provised State Adma-Houses, and the provised the provised State Adma-Houses, and the provised

report to and be subject to the orders of the Fire Marshai, shall be in uniform, and shall see that all fire apparatus required is in its proper place, and in efficient and ready working order.

Sec. 5. The license for each public hall shall state the marshail and the state of the control of the doors and passages, and shall be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Sec. 10. The Superintendent of Buildings, the Fire Marshail, and his assistants shall have the right to enter any public hall and all parts thereof at all reasonable times, especially when occupied by the public, in order to see the control of t

Aid. Van Osdel wished the words "the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to theatres heretof tree sected," inserted after the second paragraph in Sec. 7.

Aid. Lawler was satisfied with this amendment, and withdrew his.

Ald. Sweeney did not care whether McVicker or Hooley said their theatres were safe. They should be made so.

Ald. Daly was of the same opinion.

Aid. Thompson moved that Sec. 1 be made to read so as to apply to all theatres, churches, and hails either now or hereafter to be erected, and that the first paragraph in Sec. 8 be stricken out.

The previous question was ordered, and Aid. Thompson's amendment to the amendment was lost.—yeas, 11; nays, 16,—as follows:

Yeas—Thompson (Third), Tully, Throop, Rawleigh. Thompson's amendment to the amendment was lost.—yeas, 11; nays, 16,—as follows:

Yeas—Thompson (Third., Tuily, Throop, Rawleigh, Ryan, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney, Ryan, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney, Ryan, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney, Ryan, Niesen, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Stewart, Gilbert, Cullerton, Lodding, Tarnow, Lawler, Van Osdel, MoNurney, Cook, Seaton, Wheeler, Baumgarten—18.

The question recurred on the amendment of Ald. Van Osdel, and it also was rejected,—yeas, 17; nars, 11,—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Stewart, Gilbert, Cullerton, Lodding, Tarnow, Van Odel, McNurney, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Seaton, Wheeler, Tompson (Thirteenth)—110, Tully, Lawler, Baumgarten, Ryan, Niesen, Linsenbath, Schweisthal, Sweency, Kifk, Daly,—11.

The ordinance failed,—yeas, 13; nays, 15,—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Ballard, Gilbert, Cullerton, Lodding, Tarnow, Van Osdel, McNurney, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Whoeler, Linsenbarth—18.

Nays—McAuley, Rosenberg, Thompson (Thirteenth), first, Daly—15.

The ordinance concerning the Construction of the Construction of Woodbard, Sweency, Kifk, Daly—15.

The ordinance concerning the Construction of the Same Sallard of the Aller of the Same Sallard of the Sallard of t

used, the same shall be saturated, before the blocks are laid upon it, with what is known as street composition.

Sec. 2. Whenever the city shall order any street, alley, or public piace to be naved, it shall be the duty of the person of persons having the contract for paving said street, alley, or public piace, or the completion thereof, to procure from the Department of Public Works a certificate setting forth the quality and kind of material used in the construction of said pavement.

Which said certificate shall be filed with the City Comptroller before the said contractors shall be entitled to receive any compensation therefor.

Sec. 2. In a ordinance shall take effect and be in the confirmation of Ald. Sweeney, "sound cedar hocks" was stricken out, and, on motion of Ald. Daly, "sound wooden blocks" inserted.

The ordinance was then land on the table.

After some discussion, Ald. Lawler moved to reconsider, and the motion was agreed to, yeas, 14; nays, 13, —as follows:

Fos.—McAuley, Pearsons, Ballard, Gilbert, Tulty, Lodding, Tarnow, Lawler, McNurney, Seaton, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Niesen, Daly—14.

Nays—Thompson (Third), Siewart, Cullerion, Van Osdel, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirteenth), Ryan, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney, Kirk—13.

Ald. Thompson moved to reconsider the vote on the theatre ordinance.

The Ordinance concerning bonds of contractors

for paving streets was taken up. I Devines for all bond of not less than 50 per cent of the price of the contract, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the work, and the keeping of the streets in good order and repair for two years. This applies to public as well as private contracts. Ald. Lawler moved to strike out two years and insert one year. This was laid on the table,—yeas, 20: navs, 7.—Ballard, Cullerton, Lawler, Van Osdel. Throop, Wheeler, Baumgarten.
The ordinance was passed.—yeas, 23; nays, 3,—Cullerton, Lawler, and Sweeney.
The ordinance concerning foundations for pavements was made a special order for Monday night. Ald. Daly wanted his resolution regarding the renting of the Exposition Building to Field & Leiter considered, but it was "laid over temporarily,"—yeas 17, nays 9,—as follows:

**Frate-McAuley, Persons, Ballard, Thompson (Third), Stewart, Gilbert, Tuily, Tarnow, Van Osdel, Throop, Cook, Rawleigh, Seston, Thompson (Thirdo), Baumgarten, Linsenbarth, Eirk—17.

**Nows—Lodding, Lawler, MoNuraey, Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Schweisthal, Sweeney, and Daly—9.

MICHIGAN'S PAUPERS.

Close Yesterday of the Convention at Grand

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND RAFIDS, Mich., Jan. 10.—The Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor closed to-night. During the three sessions to-day numbers of resolutions were duly adopted. or reterred for further action to the Committee on Laws and Legislation. One asks the Legisature to provide a reformatory for girls; another to give the Board of Control of the State Pubwithout the intervention of the Court; a third to make the minimum age for admission of deaf mutes to the State Asylum 8 instead of 10 years; a fourth, to permit the sending of un-governable and incorrigible boys to the Reform School, where their mothers are widows or wives separated from husbands, even though they separated from husbands, even though they have not committed a crime; a fifth, to give the State the right to control, educate, and dispose of children by imbecile, incapable, or inchriste parents for the good of the children and the State; a sixth calls for district workhouses, he districts to comprise several counties, in lace of county alms-houses, and proposes sendng petty offenders to them, rather than to jails

place of county alms-houses, and proposes sending petty offenders to them, rather than to jails or prisons: a seventh intends to cut off the furnishing of tobacco by poor-officers to the inmates of county alms-houses; the eighth calls upon the State Supreme Court to furnish written opinions free of expense settling controversies or construing laws when difficulties arise in the administration of the poor-laws; another congratulates the Society on its new organization, and promises valuable reforms and changes in the laws and modes of caring for the State's denendants as a result of the organization, and a decrease in expense.

Valuable papers were read as follows: One from the Hon. William L. Webber, of East Saginaw, on "The Law for Supporting the Poor: Is there a Better Way!" He asserted that chronic dependants or paupers should be cared for by the State, and that County Poor-Houses as homes should be abolished, and the State would then provide State Alms-Houses, and those needing temporary relief would get it at their homes. He asserted that it would be cheaper.

Another paper, from the Hon. F. B. Sanborn, of Boston, Secretary of the American Social Science Association, and of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, on "Indoor Versus Outdoor Relief," took somewhat the opposite ground. Mr. Sanborn asserts that indoor relief costs as much in dispensing as is given to the poor, while the outdoor relief given to the poor, while the outdoor relief given to the poor their homes secures to the dependent about 90 per cent of the money expended for them. He supported his theories by statistics of Eastern States.

Another was furnished by the Hon. M. C. Burch, of this city, on "How Far Ought the Wants of the Poor to Be Relieved at the Expense of the Taxpayers!"—answering that the taxpayer should do even more than is now done, and not leave so much of needed charity to the benevolent.

Mrs. S. L. Withey, of this city, wife of the

most practical, useful, and enjoyable gather ing of the kind ever held in Michigan.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.-The Cotton Exchange paid to-day a dividend of \$8 per share

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 10 .- The suit of the heirs of the Lee family to the Arlington property is further postponed till March or April. Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.-Rear-Admiral

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—Rear-Admiral Patterson, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic Station, was formally received by the Emperor of Japan Nov. 30.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The distillers, rectifiers, and dealers in whisky of fifty Tennessee counties met here this morning and adopted a memorial asking Congress to reduce the whisky tax to 50 cents.

New York, Jan. 10.—Judge Van Brunt, in the suit against the United States Direct Cable Company, declared that the Company was not responsible for losses caused by errors in a dispatch the wording of which was blind and unintelligible to the operator.

New York, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Union League Club, George Cabot Ward was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents are William Cullen Bryant, William Orton, Peter Cooper, David Dows, and Theodore Rooseveit. Resolutions were adopted favoring resumption Jan. 1, 1879, and the payment of the public debt in gold or its equivalent.

Bringepoort. Conn., Jan. 10.—The Supreme

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 10.—The Suprem BRIBGEFORT, Conn., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Council of the Order of American Union, which has been in secret session here the past two days, adopted resolutions recognizing in the death of the King of Italy the loss of a man who by his stand against the temporal power of the Pope, made himself dear to all loversiof civil and religious liberty. The Council adjourned to meet at Washington. Its officers state that the Order now numbers between 800,000 and 900,000.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Two smart earthquake shocks were felt in this city last night,—one a little aiter 9 o'clock and the other just before 11 o'clock 11 o'clock.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Nathan Porter was buried to-day with impasing ceremonies, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

FRYER'S DISAPPEARANCE.
New YORK, Jan. 10.—The Tribbus, noting the disappearance of J. C. Fryer, manager of a traveling opera troupe, says: "It is stated by some of his friends that it was nothing new for Pryer to disappear for several days while traveling when business was poor. While traveling a few years ago as manager of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company, the returns being small, he absented himself for ten days, and when he returned explained to his company that he had been on a spree."

been on a spree."

87. Louis, Jan. 10.—The Pappenheim-Adams
Opera Company will announce in the morning that nothing has yet been heard of J. B. Freyer, their manager, that their business relations with him have ceased, and that they will fill all their engagements for the season. They have been doing a large business here.

Special Inspotents The "Dicago Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.—A considerable number of letters lost in 1873 were discovered tonumber of letters lost in 1878 were discovered today at the base of some pilasters underneath
drawers, where they dropped, probably, when
thrown on the edge of the drawers. All were
addressed to banks and business-houses. Some
contained remittances, all hitherto supposed
stolen by clerks and route-agents, arretolore
arrested and punished for stealing other letters.
The State Stock Breeders' Association to-day
re-elected the officers of last year. The Treasurer reported \$3,400 in the Treasury. W. S.
King, of Minneapolis is President, and R. C.
Judson, of Farmington, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—Tobacco-dealers here held a meeting to-day, and adopted a memorial to Congress asking a refuction of the tobacco tax, and a drawback on taxes already

THE DEVIL.

A Young Polish Girl Possessed of an Evil Spirit.

She Is Sent to the Hospital to Undergo Exorcistic Treatment.

heavenly things; and, with formidable magazine articles in front of him, a formidable public sentiment behind him, pew-rents on all sides of kim, a growing popular sentiment of liberalism all round him, the preacher of the period has been compelled by force of epinion to relinquish the pit of fire and brimstone, or take a fond farewell of his comfortable situation. He has, generally speaking, concluded to keep hold of his pulpit, and let the old-fashioned hell slide. It was a good thing, was hell, while it lasted, but the time having come when it is not even "a hangman's whip to hand the wretch in order," it was in order to more a resolution abolishing the den forever. Beecher swore at it, roundly and bravely. He denounced it in "good set terms." Then came Swing, who suffied at it, and fromas, who wondered at it, and Ryder, who chuckled at his brethren, who could have ever thought of crediting the Creator with the creation of such a den of infquity.

The result of all this has been that Hell has been abolished. There is no longer any home for the Devil. Now, no sane mortal, whatever be his theological bias, can doubt the existence of the Devil. All our preachers are pounding him, Sunday after Sunday, and trying to throttle him. It is only lately that they have begun to recognize him on earth, but all the ink-bottles and sermons hurled at his head could have little effect so long as he had a home.

Beecher has laid Hell waste,—it was perhaps his interest to do so,—and the more timorous spirits who occupy pulpits have been trying to ever up the traces of the ancient inferno by strewing sahes upon it.

interest to do so,—and the more timorous spirits who occupy pulpits have been trying to cover up the traces of the ancient inferso by strewing ashes upon it.

It will not be a surprising statement, therefore, that the Devil, left nomeless, has come back to take possession of his prey, in defance, scorn, and contempt of the spirit of goodness. Nor will it be surprising that he should select Chicago as the scene of his opening manifestation. He hath power to assume a pleasing shape. He has assumed the shape of a young Polish firl, aged about 17, and has been giring the people of her neighborhood, for a week past, a "lively maket" (to use the phrase of a Twelfth street policeman).

ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS of a large majority of residents on West Ninetcenth street, this girl, whose name is Julia Papinski, has been possessed of the Devil. They have the information or very good authority, namely, that of the Devil himself. It is worthy of note that the first information of this spiritual manifestation came to the cars of a newsgratherer through the mediumship of a discarded bartender. This individual was well up in the technical brassology of the period. He said: "There are wonderful physical manifestations going on on the West Side. A young woman is obessed; they think she is insane, but I know she is merely being developed: !Asy know what they are about, and you will see that this will turn out a case of remarkable mediumship."

"She talks with an independent voice—through her stomach."

"Yea, she calls the turn. Like this: You go up there and rung the bell. She says that's John Thompson, reporter of the Daily News; let him in. You go in, and you put your ear against her body, and you hear a voice—an independent voice—talking to son and calling you by name. She has been doing this for a week or so, and more too."

"Odsy and night, but this is wondrows strange. What more?"

THREE CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Swine-

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—The strike of Crispins at Lyan is extending. A large force of police was necessary vesterday to protect the non-unionists from assault. Several of the mob were arrested. The manufacturers declare the action of the Board of Arbitration in ordering a strike at Doak's Company's shops as arbitrary and unjust.

THE COAL MONOPOLISTS.

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—Dr. Linderman and E. P. Wilbur, the Committee of the Lohigh operators in the Board of Control, returned to Bethlebem to-day without reaching any conclusion upon the plans of the compromise suggested. Prior to their departure, Judge Hamburger, who is auxious to bring about a combination, submitted to them a proposition by

which each of the six other parties to the compact shall concede one-sixth of 1 per cent, giving the Lehigh interest a total of 19 75-100 per cent. This, it is said, would be acceptable to the Lehigh people, but, as several of the other interests have steadfastly refused to yield, it is not known what the result of this last proposal will be.

Philad Director 10 to 10 t

The bold assault upon the orthodox hell by Mr. Beccher has not been unproductive of results. It started all the other orthodox preachers to examine the question of a burning hell a little more scientifically than had been their wont in presence of sleepy congregations. It started a Perhaps, with a big P, in the minds of the semi-orthodoxico-methodistico universal presbyterio-unitario-lordknowswhato class of teachers of heavenly things; and, with formidable magazine articles in front of him, a formidable public sentiment behind him, pew-rents on all sides of kim.

has earned the repute of being a good obedient girl. She was afflicted occasionally, however, with singular visitations, which were put down to her account on the score of nervousness. At length she went into the sorrice of a Jewish family,—this is what her eleest sister says,—and in an evil hour, in the middle of a Jewish festival, she ate a slice of mince pie which had not been blessed, or, she said, christened. It lay heavy on her stomach, and heavier still on her conscience, and she was suddenly taken sick. Here, according to the sister's narrative.

denly taken sick. Here, according to the sister's narrative.

A younger sister of the afflicted girl gives another version of the origin of Julia's calamity. She had a lover who was poor but ambitious. He went to Germany and was making his mark. He wrote to Julia offering fastering prospects of wealth and happiness. —but Stepmother Pick intercepted the letters and practiced an innocent deception. Then the devil came in.

Stepmother Pick intercepted the letters and practiced an innocent deception. Then the devil came in.

But whether it was love or mince pie that originated the trouble, there is no doubt that Julia has been raising the mischief on Nineteenth street. The people who can speak English in that district described her symptoms to the reporter last evening. "When these fits come on, what does she do?" said the newsgather.

"Why, sir, she roll about and swells, and her eyes bulge out, and she swears in Polish, so you can hear her blocks away. Then she grows black, and her eyes are glassy."

A "Kid" in the service of the police who has been officially interested in these mysterious occurrences, came to the conclusion, yesterday, that "there was a nigger in the fence." He says that old woman Pick is the one that raises the devil. She does it in Polish, but the Kid has got up to the Polish tongue. Says "Kid," the old woman manage the business, and when there are plenty or "blokes" around, she says to the girl in Polish, "Now, devil, talk," whereupon the girl goes off into a swearing fit.

"The family consulted Father Setters, of the Jesuit Church, who pored over the case for a time and made an examination of what he regarded as a psychological phenomenon. He talked it over with his brethern, and eventually it came to the knowledge of Father Barginski, who sent the possessed girl to St. Joseph's Hospital for trestment.

Inquiries made last evening at the residence of the young woman, No. 145 Nineteenth street, were met by the cold reply in Polish that the devil had disappeared. The policeman could not find him, the neighbors had grown familiar with him, and the family were apparently chary of further investigation. The dovil, if there is any, has gone to the hospital to get cared.

INDIANPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Swine-Breeders' Association met here to-day with a large attendance. W. A. Macy, President, delivered an address urging more careful breeding upon the members of the Association. The following officers were elected: President, W. A. Macy, of Henry County; Vice-President, W. A. Burke, of Tippecance; Treasurer, James Mustard, of Marion; Executive Committee, T. M. Rewal, William Wiley, J. P. Forsythe.

The Wool-trowers' Association adjourned to meet a' Columbus in March.

The State Board of Agriculture elected W. B. Seward, of Monroe County, President; Jacob Mutz, W. H. Ragan, Robert P. Haynes, and William Crim, Executive Committee; R. M. Lockhart, General Superintendent, Ex-President Mutz was chosen to represent the Board at the National Agricultural Congress in Washington next month. After reducing the Sesretary's salary from \$1,500 to \$1,300, the Treasurer's from \$300 to \$1,300, the Treasurer's from \$300 to \$1,300, the Treasurer's from \$300 to \$300, and members' per diem from \$5 to \$4, the Board adjourned.

Will be.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—It was rumored of Walnut street to day among the coal men that there would be a private meeting of the Lehigi & Schuylkill operators to morrow, to take inteconsideration the plan that will be piaced before a future meeting of the Coal Presidents, for the purpose of permanently effecting a combination PARADISE OF VAGRANTS. PARADISE OF VAGRANTS.

Toe Care of Tramps and Other Idle Persons in Cook County, Ill.

Special Disputch to New York Times.

Curca (o., Ill., Jan. 7.—Cook County to-day declared herself to be the paradise of tramps; the enchanted ground where the Ishmaelites of idleness and vice can maintain themselves in comparative opulence and ease. It seems that in 1874 an order was passed providing that no person who is able-bodied and physically and mentally able to earn a living shall be supported by or receive aid from the county, and that alms from the county shall be confined to aged indigent persons, indigent widows and orphans, old, decrepit persons who are physically and mentally unable to work for a living, and such extreme cases as may be especially ordered by the County Board of Commissioners or a majority of the Committee on Public Charities in writing. The County Commissioners to-day passed a resolution providing that, as there are a great many able-bodied men who have been and who are now without the means of earning a living, caused by the present depressed and is hereby resounded for the two months ending Feb. 28.

By this action the County Board throws open the door of support to every able-bodied person who may apply for aid, and this in the face of the fact that the county is practically bankrupt, having extreme difficulty in making loans to meet its maturing obligations. The result of this can readily be seen.

[The above dispatch is being copied by the newspapers of the East, and it will help to send yagrants here for support until spring at the ex-

ragrants here for support until spring at the ex-pense of Chicago taxpayers. The action of the Board of Commissioners was an outrage on every decent and self-supporting citizen of Cook County. The sooner it is repealed the better it

Special Dispaich to The Calcago Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 10.—Thomas McNulty, for forty years and upwards a resident of Galena, and a man universally respected in this commu-nity, died of cerebral affection at 3 o'clock this morning at his home in this city. He was a sol-dier in the Black Hawk War under Capt, Jeff Davis, and was badly wounded in the head by a stroke from a tomahawk at the battle of Bad Ax. He served as City Marshal of Galena for

AX. He served as City Marshal of Galens for two terms in early times, and filled the position of Deputy-Sheriff of this county from 1832 to 1872. He was also Deputy United States Mar-shal for some time under B. H. Campbell. His funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be at-coded by the Old Settlers' Association, of which he was a member, and other societies. Deceased was a foster-brother of Mr. J. C. Mc-Nulty, with Stettauer Bros. & Co., Chicago.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

St. Paul., Minn., Jan. 10.—H. P. Hall to-day announced that he will issue next Tuesday the first number of the Morning Daily Globe, a paper of political character.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—A new journalistic enterprise started here to-day in the shape of an afternoon paper called the Evening Post. It is owned and edited by John A. Dillon, for several years chief political writer of the Globe and the Globe-Democrat. It is to be thoroughly independent in all things, and announces that it has "come to stay." A. B. Cunningham, also of the Globe and Globe-Democrat, is its managing editor. It is a handsome sayen-column paper, and sold like hot cakes this afternoon.

THE REV. ECCLESTON DECLINES. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Rev. J. C. Eccleston, of Trinity Church, in this city, has formally declined the Episcopate of West Virginia. In a letter to the Standing Committee of that diocese he says that, after a month of patient and prayerful consideration of his elec-tion, he does not feel it his duty to accept, and he sees no possibility of reaching a different conclusion. It is understood that he will re-

main here.
Cincinnati, Jan. 10.—The Standing Committee of the Southern Ohio Diocese voted to confirm Dr. Eccleston as Bishop of West Virginia and rejected Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Spring-field, Ill.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Jan. 10.—Among those who have signed the temperance piedge in this place is Col. Thomas S. Casey. Not content with quietly espousing the cause and wearing the blue ribbon-badge, he has taken the stump, as it were, in advocacy of the movement, and is doing good service, in company with the eloquent leader in the movement, the Hon. A. B. Campbell. Col. Casey speaks to-night in the Town of Bellerive, in this county. Tuesday night he delivered a splendid address to a large audience in the Court-House in this city.

BROWN HEARD FROM.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Hon. John Young Brown, in an interview to-day, said that the charges of the Hon. Montgomery Blair, contained in the memorial offered by him in the Maryland Legislature, that he (Brown) was an advocate of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, and that considerations touching the future success of that scheme influenced his action during the electoral count, is utterly untrue. He says it is well known that he (Brown) has always opposed this railroad scheme in all of its forms.

TAX-COLLECTION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10.—An opinion by Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10.—An opinion by the State Auditor, given to Treasurer Pauleu, of this county, some days ago, is first made public to-day, and is important to County Collectors. The Auditor holds the views advanced by Ninian W. Edwards in a recent trial, that the Revenue act of 1872 was so amended by the Legislature of 1873 that Town and District Collectors have no right to distrain personal property for real-estate taxes.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OFF.

Special Diancich to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of Plymouth Church to-night, Mr. Beecher offered to remit a fourth part of his salary (\$3,000) so that the church work might not suffer from the decrease in rental receipts. The offer was accepted with thanks, as a purely voluntary act, recognized by the Society as a donation and not as a reduction of salary.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful. and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanie Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTOLINE OF THE CURRENCY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims scannes the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. JNO, JAY KNOX.

Comptroller of the Currency. EBUCATIONAL. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, ORESTER, PENN.—Opens Jan & Location healthful grounds ample, buildings commondous; thorough instruction in civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful supervision condent. For circulars, apply to Col. THEO. HYATT. President.

INJECTION by Druggista Byerywhere.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE--AIMEE.

AIMEE'S last three Nights and Farewell Matthee.
To-night—AIMEE'S LAST BENEFIT IN CHICAGO
Tirst and only time of the new Speciacular Opera. LA REINE INDIGO (QUEEN INDIGO),
By JOHANN STRAUSS, the Walte King. Saturday at 2—Only Affines Natines, the most polar of all Operas, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, AIM as LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Staurday Night-(Arst time in five years) Offenbach!
BARBE BLEUE (Bus Beard), Albire (drat time is
five years) as BOULOTTE.
Sunday Evening-Extra Night. Afmee's Farewell,
and Benefits of the French Benevolent Society. By request the new opera and great success of the person,
LA MARJOLAINE.
Monday, Jan. 24—The Queen of Tragedy, Had. Van
Stammwitz, and Superb Dramatic Company.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Man THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, GRAND BENEFIT OF BUFFALO BILL (Hon. W. F. Cody), and his Grand Combination, in the reduced sensational drama, MAY CODY: or, LOST AND WON, Introducing Indian Stour Chiefs, TWO BEARS and CHA-SHA-SHA-APAGEO; the removmed rife team, AUSTIN BROS.; Educated Dunkey. Usual Matinees. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

*LAST WEEK. Appearance of Bohee B \$10,000 Banjoilla. Matiness Wednesday and Esturday. 23. CALLENDER'S rale of Prices-75, 50, and 85e. Mai COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

SPLENDID PLAY
FINELY ACTED.
SATURDAY,
ONLY MATINE.
NEXT WEEK-SENSATION OF FUN-JOHN DILLON.
P. A. ANDERSON.



RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

CHICAGO & MORTH WESTERN RAIL, WAY Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depots.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clara-st., and at depots.

Trains. | Leave. | Arrive. Aurora Pasenger. 413 p.m. 87-35 a.m. Downer's Grove Pasenger. 6:15 p.m. 8:45 a.m. Downer's Grove Pasenger. 6:15 p.m. 8:45 a.m. Omaha Night Express. 710:00 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Rausas City & St. Joe Express, †10:00 p.m. 6:55 a.m. Rausas City & St. Joe Express, †10:00 p.m. 6:55 a.m.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LIFE.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison et. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Omce, as South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Louve. Affire Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 7:35 p. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:35 p. m. 7 PITINBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL-WAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
eb Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roc-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark st., Paimer H. Grand Pacific, and Desot (Exposition Building).

Arthur March 1988 | Arthur 1988 | A press. Sign in Sign in

ing by W. J. Terpenny, D. D., G. M.,

to the bean and meeting of the Charter of Temperance Radicals, held at their hall ofth of January, the following centlementally elected and installed as officers for the 578: Heary Willey, President; Jules Streat, ary; M.M. Canteld, E. M. Weaver, and C. mderson, Vice-Presidents: James M. M. Canteld, M. M. Canteld, M. Willey, James M. M. Canteld, M. Willey, James M.

rd annual exhibition of the National Association was formally opened in the of the Exposition Building yesterday and the attendance of visitors during and evening was quite large. The entries in number, and, though they are not as mormer occasions, the stock is much its inspection will prove vainable to all din poulty-raising. The display of buff sespecially good, and probably a better sever made in this country, no chickens and Brahmas are numerachickens and Brahmas are numerachickens of the best-bred fowls. There are many imported fowls in the olloction. A prominent feature of the hep to birds. A splendid lot of pigeons is, and there are some rare specimens of rkeys, ducks, and peafow in the coops. he pet birds. A spiendid lot of pigeons, and there are some rare specimens of rkeys, dicks. and peafowl in the coops. May of dogs will not be made before next when they will be received. Wednesday the Association will hold its annual ban-No. 61 Washington street. The show will

Mr. Kimball has not zotten the amended state-nent of assets and Habilities of Henry Greene-aum & Co. resdy to file yet, but it is quite likely he document will be perfected in a few days at

baum & Co. resdy to file yet, but it is quife likely the document will be perfected in a few days at farthest.

There was not a word of interest to be obtained from any other bank in the "busted" brigade.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

**HOTEL ARRIV

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED, investigation of the Michigan avenue connected in the Department of Works under the present and other adminions in general, was resumed yesterday afterpefore the Committee on Streets and Alleys a South Division, Ald. Gilbert, Tully, and being present. Only a few persons were

noon before the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division, Ald. Gilbert, Taily, and Batlard being present. Only a few persons were present besides the Aldermen and the reporters.

M. F. Tuley, Esq., announced to the Committee that he was present in behalf of George W. Wilson, the Superintendent of Streets, Public Buildings, and Bridges.

John Hickey, Street Foreman for the West Division, was cailed, and merely testified that he did not sell a buggy to Mr. Wilson, nor buy a covered buggy from Mr. Hotchkiss, nor anything else.

GEORGE W. WILSON

Was recalled. He had read some evidence from Mr. J. R. Smith in the papers. Do not know but that I received money from Mr. Smith prior to 1871. I received money for work as engineer from Mr. Smith. It was for extra work performed after regular bours, which were between 8 and 5. Mr. Stewart did not give me any money, and the statement made by him is unitrue. Never received any money from Mr. Pennoyer, but not from Hickey. Never received any money or any present from Mr. Be Golyer.

J. B. SMITH, on before the evidence of the statement of the present of

a biggy from Mr. Pennoyer, but not from Hickey. Never received any money or any present from Mr. De Golyer.

J. B. SMITH,
on being united, said: I have heard the evidence of Mr. Wilson. I will go back to 1871, and state what occurred in the fore part of that year. In 1871—before the great fire—there was a great amount of work done. In paving North Halsted street, from Milwaukee avenue to the bridge, and indiama from the bridge to Rucker street, additional engineering work was required. Mr. Wilson had been employed by me, and the amount insisted upon by him before the estimates were complete was \$1,000. Mr. Wilson wanted me to pay his bill before the final estimate was made. Whether I paid him any more than \$250 of the \$1,000 asked, I cannot say. The great fire destroyed all the books and papors, and there is no means of telling the exact amount that was paid him. In a conversation with him I remarked that he had gotten all he could expect for his services. Could not say that Mr. Wilson acted unfair for unjust in subsequent transactions with me. I did not want to enter in this controversy. My recollection is that I paid Mr. Wilson he \$250 in Thompson's restaurant. I paid him in money, and not by check. It was not \$100 I pad him, but \$250. I said it might have been a month was aid. Never offered Mr. Wilson any money since a my transactions with him. The arrangement ray to pay Wilson a half of the \$1,000 before the stimules were a completed, and the balmes after the results of the paid money to any Wilson a half of the \$1,000 before the stimules were a completed, and the balmes after the results of the city, be not know that I have paid any money to any discess as a bribe. Do not know that any demand ray made for Mr. Wilson and mender similar redumstances. Have paid any money to any discess as a bribe. Do not know that any demand as made for Mr. Wilson and money to any discess as a bribe. Do not know that hang teent and said I seed the stimules of the stimule of the money to any discess as a bribe. Do not know tha

superintendents of Streets, and he said they were not. I understood or feit that Mr. Wilson would hold the matter of the non-fulfillment of the contract over my head, and I therefore placed the balance due him for services as engineer on the books. The witness endeavored ty explain that it was customary for contractors when he was in the business not to fulfill the agreement in relation to putting in the composition, and they therefore saved the amount of money that the material cost.

GEORGE A. BOOWELL.

was called, and made the following statement: I have been engaged in the naving business, with Nelson De Golyer and his brother, in 1873—73. I never profess to be an expert in knowing the quality of gravel. I considered the Danforth gravel better than the Joliet gravel. I noticed some of the gravel on Michigan avenue, and thought it was inferior. Could not say that the firm I was with ever gave Mr. Wilson any money or presents. I never had much to do with Mr. Wilson, Mr. De Golyer generally did all the business with him. I know that money was paid out to somebody, perhaps \$300 or \$400, but not to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Smith was with the elder De Golyer in 1871.

HAWLEY

Smith was with the elder De Golyer in 1871.

Was recalled, and testified as annexed: I have been interested with James G. McBean. I worked outside attending to contexts, and keeping books. Never made any charges on the books of money paid to Mr. Wilson. An a contractor in a small way. Do not know anything about the custom of not putting the necessary amount of composition in the pavement. We do not use composition now. not putting the necessary amount of composition in the pavement. We do not use composition now.

MR. STEWART

was recalled, and gave in the following: I gave Mr. Wilson mouse because I thought he was harassing me more than was necessary. It was in 1871, when I was working on Clark street. He never demanded any money of me: I gave it to him as a gift. Witness said he preferred not to answer Ald Gilbert's question as to whether he paid induce to any other city officials. On being pressed he refused to answer, and said they could drawsuch inference as they chose. Whatever amount of composition the Inspector required us to put on a street in paving it we put on. Do not know that there was any fraud about it. I always figured on three and a half gallons of composition to the yard, or 35 cents to the yard. Mr. Wilson would find fault with my work, and that was the reason I said he harassed me. I had made complaint to the Board of Public Works about him. I put \$20 or \$30 in his hand so that no person could see it. He put it in his pocket without looking at it. It was in the rooms of the Board where the money was given. I complained so the Board that Wilson wanted one of two horses that I had in 1873. Did not think to tell the Eoard at the time of the money I had given Wilson. I complained because he would not accept my work of Jefferson street. Wilson might have told me I lied when I said, in the presence of Commissioners Wahl; and Thompson, that he wanted one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses, but if ne says he did not want one of my horses he less.

be wanted one of my horses, but if he says he did not want one of my horses he lies.

Mr. Tuley asked the witness if he was not a little mad at Mr. Wilson because he would not accept some of his work, and he evaded the question, but finally said he was not on good terms with him because he would not accept his york.

GRORGE F. EVIRETTS

was called, and refused to be sworn. He made the following statement: I was in the contracting business. Had an interest in the graveling of Michigan avenue. Mr. Reidle suggested my going into the business. Mr. Camp was present, and the suggestion was made in his office. I suggested that Mr. Reidle go to Joliet and see what he could get the gravel for. Mr. Houghton might have made some suggestion about the graveling of Michigan avenue. He was never present at any of the meetings. We figured on the basis of tenyards of gravel to the dar. A yard of gravel will weigh about 2, 500 pounds. A car ought to carry from twelve to fourteen tons. I did not know at the time we were figuring how much a yard of gravel weighed. We put in \$1.40 as our bid. We overloaded the cars, and they weighed them on us and stopped us. Mr. Camp was simply hired by me. I paid Mr. Houghton \$200 or \$300 that I borrowed from him. He was often present with Mr. Camp and Mr. Reidle Guring the progress of the work. The average price we paid for a car-load of gravel was 70 cents, and \$1.25 for loading it. Camp and Reidle were interested in the work to the extent of one-half. I made the contract myself, and it was for 1,500 cubic yards, more or less. I delivered 800 car-loads of gravel to the city. We received our orders from Mr. Wilson and the Mayor. We were more directly under the orders of Mr. Wilson. We wontinued to deliver the gravel until Mr. Wilson gave us orders to stop, and I suppose we would have been delivering gravel yet but for that. About the heaviest work I did was to draw my money. I received one-half of the money obtained under the contract, but would not say what the amount was. The Rock Island Railr

RIOBDAN. THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB eld a special meeting last evening at No. 129 frown street, corner of Maxwell. The principal object of the gathering was to protest against the seating of John Riordan as Alderman from the ward. G. W. Gardner, President of the Club, oc upled the chair, and E. H. Thorp acted as Secre

cupled the chair, and E. H. Thorp acted as Secretary.

A committee composed of Mesers. John Schmaltz, James Barnett, and C. W. Woodman reported the following preambles and resolutions, and their adoption was moved:

WHENEAS, One John Riordan has been for some time, and is now, trying to obtain a seat in the Common Council from the Seventh Ward, and as the said John Hordan was not elected to fill the said position as Alderman from said ward; and as the said John Mickellas, Henry Rerber is at prepart occupying the said seat being now in dispute; therefore, Resolved, That we, the Repolicans of the Seventh Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, are in favor of the said Henry Kerber retaining said seat in the Council until the spring election, when the people of the Seventh Ward can nave a choice as to whom they wish to represent them in the Common Council.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Common Council to use all homorable means to prevent the said she said John Riordan has never been lawfully elected to dill that position.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives in the

from Riovan room obtaining asset in said Council, as the said John Riovan has never been lawfully elected to fill that position.

Resolved. That we instruct our rapresentatives in the Council to use every honorable means, and their utmost influence, to prevent John Riovan from obtaining a seat in the Council, and that they vote against his obtaining asid seat.

Messrs. Schmaltz, Woodman, and others addressed the meeting, and indicated the feeling that pervaded the organization. Strong opposition to Riordon's taking a seat in the Council was manifested.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Schmaltz, Woodman, and Barnett were appointed a committee to present them to Ald. Tarnow for submission to the Council.

Messrs. Bucham, Calhoun, and Chipp were appointed a committee to secure a place and arrange the time for meetings.

Mr. O. L. Dudley ampounced that Mr. Hoffman desired the Club to recommend a man for the appointment of Deputy Collector for the West Town, and asid the appointee would be required to give bonds to the amount of \$10,000.

Messrs. J. S. Hanns, E. M. Taylor, and E. J. Stephens were nominated, and a vote resulted in the selection of the last-named gentleman.

The Club adjourned intil a week from last evening, when it will meet at the same place.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A REGUIAR MEETING
of the Board of Education was held last evening,
President Sullivan in the Chair, and present Inspectors Hoyne, Covert, English, Arnold, Hotz,
Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, and Vocke.

Mr. English, from the Committee on School-Fund
Property, recommended that No. 332 Clark street
be rented at \$15 per month. Adopted.

The same gentleman reported in favor of extending for two years a chattel mortgage on some West
Madison street property, where the ground-rent
was in arrears. Approved.

The same gentleman reported as follows:
Your Committee on School-Pund Property, in reply
to a resolution passed at the last regular meeting of
this Board, calling upon this Committee for a report
concerning the delinquent rentals, etc., heg leave to
report that it called upon the School Agent and Attorney for a detailed statement concerning all the delinquent tenants, and the resson why steps had not been
taken to enforce payment if steps had not been taken;
that said officers made a full statement in writing, and
submitted the same to your Committee, which can be
committee thinks is smirely satisfactory; but it is not
deemed advisable by your Committee to appress this
document at large upon the record of this Board.

Your Committee recommend that the suggestion
contained in said statement to the effect that seven of
the delinquent whose names from month to month appear upon the report of the School Agent be dropped,
for the reason that there is no reasonable probability
of anything being collected from them: that both time
and while nothing will below. These are:

Great # Price.

Jane A, Cole.

16,000

WHEREAS, Each child in the City of Chic f possible, receive at least the elements of chool education; therefore Resolved, That this Board recommend to ouncil, in the consideration of the Appropriate the formulation of the Appropriate Consideration of the Consideration of t

corner of Wood and Congress streets, and on Throop street, near Righteenth. Authority granted. The same gentleman moved that authority be granted to advertise for a school lot in the vicinity of Armour and Indiana streets. Carried. Under unfinished business it was expected to take up the code of rules which have been so loing before the Board, but it was found that Mr. Prussing had left the document at his office. It was therefore roted that said code so made a special order for the west treeting at 80 clock. I've Board then adjourned.

MINOR MEETINGS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. A meeting of the lady managers of the Illinoi Industria: School Association was held yesterda afternoon in the club-rooms of the Tremont House Wardner, of Cairo, the President of the As ociation, in the chair.

The Secretary read a form, reported by the Com

mittee on Applications, of an agreement to be en-tered into between the Association and parents whose children shall be received into the instituwhose children shall be received into the institution.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell explained that the agreement was as strong as it could be made until certain necessary legislation was obtained. In fact, it was only designed to serve the purpose until that additional legislation could be had. Like a breadpill, it could do the patient no harm.

Several ladies expressed the opinion that it would be well to adopt the form for the time being, the amunch as it was a piedre which would no doubt

be sufficiently binding upon parents who were put upon their honor.

The form was adopted.

Fifty copies of the Illinois Social Science Journal, containing the President's address before the Congress held by the Illinois Social Science Association, Chicago, Oct. 4, 1877, were ordered for the good of the cause.

A motion to receive girls from other States at the discretion of the Reception Committee met with little favor, and was timally lost, the general opinion being that the Association would have all it could do to take care of applicants from this State.

State.

The Reception Committee reported that twelve girls had been admitted to the school.

Mrs. Van Buren, of the Committee on Entertainments, reported that \$61 had been realized from the holiday theatricals. There had been propositions for further entertainments, but so far nothing had been decided upon. Besides the theatricals there had been pound-parties and donations, with gratifying results.

Mrs. Stockton. from the West Side, reported favorable progress in regard to the work in that division.

vision.

The President reported collections to the amount of \$123, of which sum \$100 had been contributed by Mrs. E. P. Brush, of Carbondale, a member of the Board of Directors for that portion of the CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street. There was a pretty large attendance, and Mr. C. F. Maurer presided. About an hour was spent in promenading around the billiard-hall which exercise is unuerstood to be a necessary preparation for debate among cigar-makers—fillings, in short. The cigar-makers began to gather at 2 o'clock, and about a quarter past 3 they ceased promenading, and came to order. The Secretary nad a draft of a constitution and by-laws to be submitted before the Association. It was read, discussed, amonded, modified, and eventually adopted. The main points, stripped of the customary technicalities pertaining to such documents, are: The formal organization of the Society under the title of the Cigar Manufacturers' Protective Association; object, protection, or at least protest against the recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revpeci, protection, of a least protest against the recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the conduct of the tobacco manufactories. The constitution provides for
meetings on the first and third Monday of each month. The dues are
25 cents monthly, with the possibility of special
assessments. Ten members, with the officers, will
constitute a quorum. The Treasurer gives bonds
in the sum of \$500. The meetings are to be
public.

public.

After adopting the constitution, the meeting went into a discussion of matters connected with the manufacture of the weed, which was of no public interest. There was nothing said in regard public interest. There was nothing said in regard to the Revenue law, except the statement that the resolutions passed at the first meeting had been forwarded to the proper quarter, and that as yet nothing had been heard from them.

INSURANCE.

A meeting of the Local Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Board, No. 127 LaSalle istreet, the President, Mr. Lewis H. Davis, in the chair.

Lewis H. Davis, in the chair.

The following Standing Committees were an-Building Law-C. W. Drew, J. W. Hosmer, and C. Witkowsky.
Fire Ordinance—J. B. Floyd, Thomas Goodman, and
William D. Marsh.
Finance—John J.
George C. Clarke, and
George W. Monteomery.
Water Supply—U. H. Clase, R. S. Critchell, and S. M. Moore.
Reference—Jonathan Goodwin, Jr., D. S. Munger, and G. M. Lyon.

Reference—Jonathan Goodwin, Jr., D. S. Munger, and G. M. Lyon.

A resolution was adopted that the Fire Ordinance Committee confer with the Corporation Counsel in regard to the storage and the sale of gasoline and other inflammable oils within the city limits, as well as their use in connection with gas-machines.

The question of making an extra allowance on buildings supplied with stand-pipes and freescapes was again discussed, but the opinions of the insurance men were so diversified that no result could be reached.

An adjournment was then had for one week.

FREE DISPANSARY.

The ladies of the Board of Directors of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensary held a meeting gesterday afternoon at the Tremont House, and with great regret dissolved partunership with the ladies of the Unity Church Industrial School Committee. It will be remembered that an alliance was formed for the presentation of the "Mother Goose Soirees." Owing to the funcharitableness shown the entertainment by a supposedly charitable institution, no money was made, hence there were no profits to be divided. The Dispensary is reported as flourishing and increasing in charitable works.

"THE TRIBUNE" HOME CLUB

works.
"THE TRIBUNE" HOME CLUB
met at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon.
"Fern Leaf." returned from Texas, in the chair.
A committee was appointed to request the editor
of The "Home" to publish the by-laws of the
Home Club, that rising organizations in other cities
may profit thereby.

of The "Home" to publish the by-laws of the Home Club, that rising organizations in other cities may profit thereby.

The Executive Committee reported that since the last meeting homes had been found for four women, three of whom had children. The report of the Charity Committee, showing the distribution of various sums for charity, was read and accepted. The report of the Treasurer, showing cash on hand and all bilis paid, was read and accepted. Mrs. George Moulton and Dr. Le Roy ("Orcela") were added to the Executive Committee in place of Mrs. Fenion and Mrs. Shepherd, resigned.

"Belle Beach," Mr. D. W. Jones, and Miss Stone, of Oswego, N. Y., were elected members of the Club. After much discussion and repeated delays the meeting decided to give a social this evening at the Tremont House. The friends of The Home are cordially invited. Hereafter tickets will be given to those invited to the socials, at the conclusion of which "the hat" will be passed for contributions wherewith to defray the expenses of the evening. The latter part of the meeting was devoted to the minor details of a series of lunches which the Club will give, probably next month. Full particulars thereof will be found in "Fern Leafs" letter in The Home of to-morrow.

COUNTY FINANCES.

JUDGE WALLACE'S OPINION. ay morning to receive the opinion of Judge Wallace on the matter of making a temporary loan of \$500,000, etc. The Judge was not prepared with a written opinion, but he stated verbally that the a written opinion, but he stated verbaily that the loan proposed could be made against the tax-levy of 1877-78, but as the taxes came in they would have to be set aside to meet the loan. This did not please several members of the Committee, because it was not what was wanted, - not the kind of an opinion that they had been in the habit of getting, —and they grew wrathy and said that if they had known that Wallace was that kind of a man they would never have voted for him for County Attorney. In the past they had been in the habit of getting opinions made to order, and what they wanted was license under the cover of law to go on and borrow at pleasure—to make a loan in January and borrow in July to pay it—just as the old Board had done under Rountree's advice. Acting on the opinion,

sixty days the public treasury would be in a far worse condition than it now is, for the county would not only be bereft of money, but also of credit, for it must be borne in mind that whatever is borrowed must be paid, with interest, out of the tax-collections and from the particular fund against which the loan was made. The original proposition was to borrow \$325,000 against the levy for the General Fund. and \$175,000 against the levy for the General Fund. and \$175,000 against the levy for the General Fund. and \$175,000 against the levy for the General Fund. and \$175,000 against the levy for the General Fund. This idea is carried out, the taxes levied for these funds would be set aside to meet the loan as fast as collected, and as these amounts are 75 per cent of the appropriations for the two funds,—the legal limitation,—there is no danger of a surplus accruling after meeting the loan, from the fact that in former years the tax-gatherers have not been able to collect more than from 70 to 73 per cent of any of the appropriations. In view of this the question naturally arises, What is the county machinery to be run with after the loan has been expended,—after the next sixty days, and between March 15, 1879; The only hope, of course, is in the issuing of bonds, which cannot be done except by a vote of the people, and this cannot be before the next general election in November. Last fall the people refused to issue bonds because of a lack of confidence in the Board, and unless the present Board does more to restore confidence than it yet has done,—unless it manifests a sincere desire to economize in expenditures, and to keep expenses within the appropriations,—the people may again refuse to issue bonds.

If the loan is not made it is believed that much will be gained. The spendthrifts of the Board will be gained.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HICKEY.

The army of friends of the veteran botel clerk, John Hickey, will be pained to hear of his sudde John Hickey, will be pained to bear of his sudden taking-off, at his late residence, No. 492 West In-diana street, yesterday afternoon between 12 and 1 o'clock. The deceased was night-clerk at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which position he had faithfully alled for clerk at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which position he had faithfully filled for a great many years. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning he was taken with nauses, and he lay down on the lounge, and while his wife was gone for a doctor, after he had become worse, he quietly passed away, apoplexy being the cause of his death. The deceased was a peculiarly trustworthy man, and in him were combined the true friend and genial companion. He was an Irishman by birth, and he was one of the witty sort, never at a loss for a joke. John Hickey was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific among the traveling community. He came to this country about 1851, and then engaged as porter with John B. Drake, who was at that time proprietor of the Burnet House, Cincinnati. For three years he remained in this position, when he was promoted to the head-portership. These places he faithfully filled. Somewhere about 1855 Mr. Drake came to Chicago and opened up in the old Trement House, where two years after John Hickey took the position of watchman, which he kept till 1863, when the Gage Brothers engaged his services for the Sherman House, where he remained until the fire, and followed them to the West Side, then to the Grand Pacific, where he remained as night clerk until they retired, and then occupied the same position for Mr. Drake up to the time of his death.

There are none in the hotel world who will be more generally missed than the whole-souled, good-hearted fellow who died yesterday. Deceased was about 56 years of age, and leaves a wife and three of his brother's orphan children in comfortable circumstances. The hour of the funeral has not yet been announced, but it will take

RELIGIOUS.

The quarterly meeting of the Women's Christian Association took place yesterday morning in the lecture-room of Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. E. G. Clark President, and Mrs. P. L. Underwood Secretary. The latter submitted her report for the quarter, showing that eleven well-attended meetings had been held. There were eighteen inmates in the Home, and the entries had been twenty-four as against thirty-five who had left. Steps had been taken to catablish who had left. Steps had been taken to establish mission work, and meetings had been held on the West Side. The employment but and had since Oct. 17, furnished employment to 371 persons. The work of the medical dispensary and the district work were favorably commented on. The following reports from chairches were made: From the First Congregational, Mrs. Mark Avers reported that \$2.800 had been faised during the year for charitable work: from the Second Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Peter Page reported much benevolent interest; Mrs. L. E. Kimball reported the work done by the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. O. F. Avery made a report from the Union. Missionary Society: Mrs. F. B. Wilkie reported concerning the Baptist Home Mission Union. The Secretary then read a report by Mrs. G. H. Laflin regarding the Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Northwest, showing that it had thirty missionaries, 103 schools, twenty-eight Bible-working women, eighteen native pastors, and sixty auxiliary societies. After remarks by Mrs. Joseph Haven and Miss Van Dagel, the latter a returned missionary, the meeting and accepted the resignation of Mrs. C. Warner, Treasurer, at the same time extending her a vote of thanks for her efficiency. Miss Jennie Gray was appointed to the vacancy.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The noonday prayer meeting in Lower Farwell Hall vesterday was led by the Rev. Charles Hall Everest, of Plymouth Church. As usual the room was filed, many being unable to obtain seats. The leader merely announced that the object of this meeting was for prayers in behalf of the army and navy. Mr. Charles M. Morton was directed to read the list of requests for special prayer, which was of considerable length.

Prayer was offered by Charles M. Morton, B. F. Jacobs, John V. Farwell, and others.

A selection was sung from the "Gospel Hymns," after which the Rev. Mr. Everest announced that the meeting was now open for voluntary prayer and speaking. He expressed a hope that the brethren and sisters would be as brief as possible, so nission work, and meetings had been held on the

MATRIMONIAL. BROWN-HILL. An unostentations but really fine wedding oc-curred at No. 1472 Wabash avenue last evening, being the marriage of Miss Mary F. Bill, daughter of Thomas A. Hill, Esq., to Mr. George W. Brown, of Freeport, Ill. The ceremeny was performed at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Pain, President of the Westwan College, Delaware O. officialing Wesleyan College, Delaware, O., officiating.
The bride and groom were attended by three bridesmalds and groomsmen, as follows: Miss Carrie Marran, of Philadelphia; Miss Harrison, of Milwaukee; and Miss Carrie Bill, sister of the bride; Messrs. D. S. McCosh, of Freeport; Augustus I, Nasmith, and A. C. Mather.
The dishess were Messrs. Jesse B. Thomas and Alf Porter. tus I, Nasmith, and A. C. Mather.

The oblers were Messrs. Jesse B. Thomas and Alf Porter.

The bride was attired in a Princesse dress of white satin, trimmed with talle and orange blossoms; veil and wreath; diamond ornaments. Miss Carrie Hill wore a white tarletan dress, with white satin waist, trimmed with pink flowers. Miss Carrie Warren, the same, with blue flowers. Miss Harrison, the same, with white flowers.

A reception and supper followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

The presents were elegant and useful, comprising five acres of land in South Chicago, from the father of the bride; solitaire diamond earrings, from the groom; silver water service, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Wheeler; silver card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Wheeler; silver card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Eldridge; silver and cut-glass pickle caster, Miss Mary H. Ervin; silver card receivers, A. C. Mather; silk and lace toilet set, Miss Carrie Hill; pair of unique silver salts, Misses Malinda and Sarah Barnes; silver and cut-glass salt-ceilar, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roche; silver and cut-glass salt-ceilar, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roche; silver and cut-glass salt-ceilar, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Woodbridge; "Ancient Mariner, "Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Woodbridge; "Ancient Mariner, "Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Woodbridge; "Ancient Mariner, "Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Poems," Miss Neille Grannis; "Longfellow's Works," John F. Roche; totlet enshion, Miss Ids O. Walter; Hoppin's "On the Nile," from the

CRIMINAL. will have a jury in each case. A. V. Johnson was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Hamill for stealing \$6 from W. B. Green while he was lying asleep in a saloon. The accused gave bonds of \$300, and will have a chance Monday to prove his innocence.

W. II. Pinnmer swore out a warrantt yesterda before Justice Pollak for the arrest of S. Wunschmenn for libel. Pinnmer says that Wunschmenn advertised some of his (Plummer's) notes for sai at public auction, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, and that he did so maliciously to destroy his credit.

HYDE PARK,
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hyde Park, Jan. 10.—I have received several letters from men that pay taxes in Hyde Park asking me how I stood on the question of making a

ten service, Mrs. Jesse Spalding; satin and lace totieteushion, Mrs. Knight; toilet est, Miss Mattie-Warren.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Hill. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. and Mrs. John R. Wilson, Mrs. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson, Mrs. M. H. Wilson, Mrs. Dr. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Truesdell, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Tutts, nee Nichols, Dr. and Mrs. Beller, Dr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, of Freeport, father and mother of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Granis, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, Dr. and Mrs. Blahop Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Benham. Dr. and Mrs. Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Blahop Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Benham. Dr. and Mrs. Banko, Dr. and Mrs. Benham. Dr. and Mrs. Banko, Mr. and Mrs. Bonfield. Mrs. Dr. and Mrs. Spalding. Mr. and Mrs. Benham. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Bonfield. Mr. and Mrs. Remick, Mr. and Mrs. Benley, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Waiters, Miss Granis, Miss Field. Miss Spalding. the Misses Thomas, Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Harver, Miss Flora Stacey, Miss Blanche Wheeler, Messrs. J. H. Roache, Richardson, Dandy, Nasmith, Mather, George R. Cannon, and many others.

Beinvall—Woodbroth.

At 6 o'clock: last evening Mr. Solba Briainall, senior partner of the hardware firm of Briatnall, Lamb & Co., of this city, war married to Miss Leonice B. Woodford, daughter of O. F. Woodford, Esq., of the Water Department, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 10 Irving place. The ecremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. Worrell, of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. The wedding was a quiet affair, being witnessed by none save those immediately interested in the contracting parties. After receiving the congratulations of their friends and partaking of a collation, Mr. and Mrs. Brintnall departed for St. Louis, where they will remain about ten days, and returning, will take up their abode in Chicago.

JUDAH—HUTCHINSON.

At 6 o'clock last evening, at the residence of the bride's father, B. P. Hutchinson, Esq., No. 16 Harrison stree

SHANLEY'S MURDERER. HE IS CAUGHT AT CINCINNATI. Good people will have cause to rejoice in the ct that Detective Flynn last evening went to Cin cinnati to bring back to this city John Crawford, alias Scott, a ruffian who has long been manted for a wanton murder in the southwestern portion of the city. The papers on the 11th of January last were filled with accounts of a mysterious murder, an inoffensive laboring man having been found early the previous morning on the corner of Brown and Twentieth streets shot through the head. The murder was committed late on the night of the 9th. The same evening Crawford. John O'Boyle, and a youth named Gannon had been riding about in a buggy stolen from Dr. Miller. At about 11:30 o'clock they got out of the buggy at the corner mentioned, and George alias 'Legry' Morton took a ride in it about the block. While he was thus engaged, the trio crossed the street, and, seeing Shanley approaching, Crawford said, 'Let's hold him up, 'and they proceeded to do so. Shanley, a poor laborer, going home with a few packages of groceries, said, 'Why, ooys, you would not harm me: I am a poor man and have nothing.' Just as he said this, Crawford, who had a revolver in his hand, fired and killed nim almost instantly. The trio then drove away in a buggy, and Gannon twice returned to see if the man was dead. At about 2 o'clock in the morning Officer Loughlin espied the stolen horse and buggy, and gave a hot pursuit, firing seversi shots at them, and finally succeeded in capturing young Gannon. The story told by him to the effect that Crawford was the actual murderer and Gannon's recent trial for being accessory to the murinnati to bring back to this city John Crawford lias Scott, a ruffan who has long been wanted fo and buggy, and gave a not pursuit, firing several shots at them, and finally succeeded in capturing young Gannon. The story told by him to the effect tast Crawford was the actual murderer and Gannon's recent trial for being accessory to the murder are both fresh in the public mind. Gannon's last trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and he was to have come up for trial again on Monday next. He will now swear in court against Crawford to all the points in an affidavit made by him to the same effect immediately after he was arrested. Mortonis under heavy ball aga witness in the same case.

The story of how the real murderer was tracked down is a long one. Gannon, finding nimself in the hole, induced his friends to keep track of Crawford. Detective Flynn has traced the fellow through St. Louis, Greenburg and Lafayette, Ind., Marietta, O., and numerons other places, until he finally hunted him down in Cincinnati, where he was arrested for vagrancy and sent to the House of Correction. At this juncture Supt. Hickey telegraphed to Cincinnati and sent on Crawford's photograph, by which means he was positively identified. O'Boyle is still at liberty, but as he is wanted now only as a witness the nolice home be will be found within a few days.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

eady for attorneys Monday. The Finance Committee will wrestle with Gen Lieb and his accounts this morning at 10 o'clock. The clerical work in connection with the County Board is now costing more than it did last year The saiaries have been decreased but the numbe of employes increased. Judge Moore will relieve Judge McAllister in the Criminal Court to-day. Judge McAllister will be at the City-Hali hearing the arguments in the West Park quo-warranto case.

The County Board was to have met yesterday afternoon, but at 2 o'clock the roll was called, and a quorum of members failing to respond the meeting was adjourned until Monday.

Farmer Harms still claims that the county owes him \$30,000 for work on the Court-House foun-dations, and proposes to have the legality of his claim settled in the Appellate Court in a few days.

dations, and proposes to have the legality of his claim settled in the Appellate Court in a few days.

L. H. Gilbert, in Jail under indictment for abduction, is in great angulsh, and thinks the only panaces for his feelings is death. He wants to commit suicide, and requests benevolent persons to send in any old poison they have on hand.

INSANE DAY.

The following were adjudged insane in the County Court vesterday: Anna Sahnberg, Simon Newman, David Cook, and Jacob Haight. Considerable interest attached to the case of Mr. Haight from the fact that he was well known, and a few years ago was one of the proprietors of Haight's Circus, and reputed to be worth \$150,000. The evidence showed that he had formerly been in the mercantile business and had amassed considerable money, which he loaned out after retiring, and that he went into the show business from force of circumstances, having to take the show property to secure his loans. Some five years ago, while traveling with the circus in the South, he received a sunstroke, which led to paralysis and cerebral troubles, from which he never recovered. Subsequently he lost his property through business reverses, and this, added to his other affliction, served to oreak him down entirely. It court his very appearance elicited the deepest sympatty. He was the mercet wreck of what he used to be, and to save publicity being given to much of his sad history since losing his mind, no witnesses were called except his prother. He is to be taken to a private institution for treatment.

THE CITY-HALL.

Revenue warrants were redeemed yesterday to the extent of \$10,000. There are eighteen small-pox patients remaining

The Treasury receipts vesterday were \$3,025 from water, \$3,003 from the Comptroller, and \$177 from the City Collector.

Mrs. J. R. Scavey was granted a permit yesterday to build a two-story and basement brick dwelling at 432 West Adams street, to cost \$3,500. The sudden changes in the weather have had a bad effect on throat diseases. Six new cases of diphtheria were reported at the Health Office yes-terday.

The Mayor revoked the saloon license of William Havell, No. 76 Fourth avenue, yesterday, he having kept a disorderly house and a harboring place for the most disreputable characters.

DIVISION STREET IMPROVEMENT, ETC.

Some time ago Ald. Baumgarten introduced an ordinance into the Council repealing the ordinance which gives the West Park Board authority to improve, control, and manage Division street from Milwausee avenue to Humboldt Park, Washington street from the railroad to Central Park, Twelfth street from the railroad to Central Park, Twelfth street from Twelfth street to the west line of Douglas Park. This was referred to the Law Department to give an opinion as to its legality. Yesterday Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams sent in an opinion, which declared that Ald, Baumgarten's ordinance was legal, and that the powers granted to the Board of West Park Commissioners by the city could be withdrawn.

George Crees, one of the twelve gamblers ar-rested Monday at No. 5 Calhoun place, was before Justice Foote yesterday and was dismissed by a jury. Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott says that h

A man named Stoebel, accused of forgeries to the amount of \$10.000 in Leipsic, was said to be in Middleport, Ill., and a warrant for his arrest was some days ago issued by Commissioner Hoyne. The local offices made an arrest, but when the German officer who was after Stoebel saw the man they had captured he explained that a mistake had been made. and that it was not Stoebel but a man whom he had paid to personate him and throw the officers off while the real Stoebel took refuge in Kentucky.

THE COURTS.

The case of August Kraeter, the soldier who rrested a few days ago as a deserter, and wh applied for a release by writ of habeas corpus, was resterday disposed of by Judge Drummond, wherefused to discharge him, as he intimated the da efore. Kraeter was examined, but no new fac were elicited. The Judge then surrendered him back into the custody of Col. Wheaton, to stand trial at Columbus, O., for desertion.

DIVORCES.

Helen r. Phelps in November, 1874, was married to one Homer A. Phelps, and they afterward went to California to five. But he began prospecting among liquor saloons, the result of which was to unfit him for business, and make him very quar-reisome. She charges him with divers acts of cruelty, and also with the habitual use of intoxicating elty, and also with the habitual use of intoxicaling drinks, and asks to be allowed to paddle her own cance the rest of her life.

Lucy W. Portsmouth has a husband, Thomas S. Portsmonth, who is addicted to the same vice, and is also practically a believer in Mormonism, and she is willing he should emigrate to Mormonism if he will only leave her and her child behind.

Lois S. Brink filed a bill for similar relief against her husband, David E. Brink, charging him with adultery.

adultery.

And Barbara Kellman wants a divorce on account of the descrition of her husband, Emil Kellman. Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Bertha B. Best from Jacob Best, on the ground of cruelty.

ground of cruelty.

John A. Warren, a former Postmaster at Henry, Ill., was indicted some time ago for failing to pay over money received by him on postal orders. A petition was gotten up by the clitzens of Henry, stating that his wife was fatally ill at the time, and that he used the money temporarily, but without any design to steal it, and asking that he be released. The Attorney-General referred the matter to Judge Blodgett, with power to dismiss the case if the facts were true as stated. And Judge Blodgett, fare examining into the matter, yesterday ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered to the indictment.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Elizabeth A. Turney filed a bill against Robert and Eliza Commons, S. M. Moore, Mary Christensen, Le Grand W. Perce, B. N. Foster, and Cohn & Culver, to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,500 on Lots 23 to 31, inclusive, Block 2; Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 3, in Commons & Best's Addition to

Evanston.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company fled a bill against Frederick N. and Nettie M. Hamilin, J. H. Davey, I. J. Ordway, W. D. Newland, M. H. Winchrener, A. K. Smith, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$90,000 on Lots 21,22, 23, 24, 25, and a strip two feet wide off the east side of Lot 26, all in Block 53 of Carpenter's Addition to Chicago, being on the northwest corner of Madison and Green streets.

In the following cases an order was entered for the sale of the bankrupta' assets after three weeks' notice by publication: John Whittley, Joseph Kirkland, George Howison, and E. M. Watkins. Leon Hirsch was discharged from all debts men-tioned in his compaction school and debts men-Leon Hirsch was discharged from all debts men-loned in his composition schedules. Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of foses Hooke. R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of A. L. McGraw.

An Assignee will be elected at 10 a.m. to-day or Simeon Mears and E. Ashley Mears, and for ames L. and Frank W. Campbell. Allexander Hanck W. Campoell.

CINCUIT COURT.

Alexander Hanct commenced a suit in trespesserous against Joseph B. Quinn to recover \$1,000 damages for malicious prosecution and for

000 damages for malicious prosecution and faise inprisonment.

Joseph Broughton began a suit against George H. Ladin, claiming \$15.000 damages.
Frederick Kreikenbaum sued the Turnverein Vorwaerts for \$1,000.
George B. Cornell commenced a suit in trespass against D. D. Spencer, D. S. Smith, A. D. Guild, C. G. Buckley, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., W. H. Turner, and J. Q. Adams, claiming \$10,000 damages, James Thompson began a like suit for \$5,000 against the same parties.

Zensulla Court.

John McFadden, John Cunningham, and Nicholas Graybill were on trial for highway robbery.

On the application of Arthur N. Palmer, Judge McAllister issued a writ of habeas corpus against E. A. Sherburne, ordering him to oroduce in court

ACAllister issued a writ of habeas corpus against E. A. Sherburne, ordering him to produce in court Florence and Rosa Palmer, aged 12 and 9 years respectively, daughters of the petitioner. The application sets forth that the daughters are wrongfully detailed by Sherburne, who, by false representation, has prejudiced the minds of the public against the petitioner.

against the petitioner.

JUDOF DRUMNOND—In chambers.
JUDOF BRODERT—186, 167, 188, 170, 171, 172, 174, 173, 174, 177, 178, 177, 178, 178, 178, 183, 185, 188, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193. No case on trial.

JUDOF GARY—6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 20 to 31, inclusive.

JUDOF JAMESON—Set case.
JUDOF ROOFN—70, call until Monday.
JUDOF ROOFN—753 to 788, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROSENS-133 to 531, inclusive, except 527. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH-518 to 531, inclusive, except 527. No case on trial.

AND THE STATE OF THE STATE O

vs. Town of Lemons.

Jebog Willians—837, Sullivan vs. Harmon, and 1,116, Johnston vs. Curtis.

United States vs. Morris B. Derrick; debt. \$6,440; damages, \$1,699.43.

Byreking Court—Conversions—Martin Horning vs. Prederick Brane. \$200.4. Gridley et al. vs. F. M. Surner. \$275.8.

Jedge Gary—Ramuel Karashaw vs. Thomas Porter. \$848.18.—H. C. Latshaw vs. William McAvoy; verdict, \$128, and motion for new trial.—A. M. Dev vs. Hiery Alson. \$143.33.—Hiram Warren vs. Ira N. Herrick; verdict, \$387.47. and motion for new trial.—A. M. Dev vs. Horny Alson. \$143.33.—Hiram Warren vs. Ira N. Herrick; verdict, \$387.47. and motion for new trial.

Circuit Court—Jidde Roders—J. D. Milburn et al. vs. H. H. Harrison. \$47.69.—J. H. Tedens et al. vs. H. Momer Anderson and JosephfMunich; verdict, \$285. and motion for new trial by plaintiffs.—Samuel Schram vs. Troin of new trial by plaintiffs.—Samuel Schram vs. Troin; verdict, \$100.

Judge Bootu—Thomas Heeiup vs. Charles Rixon. \$43.—Ernest Jaeger vs. Lewis Bartels; verdict, \$150.

SUPREME COURT.

Springfield, \$100.

Judge Bootu—Thomas Heeiup vs. Charles Rixon. \$43.—Ernest Jaeger vs. Lewis Bartels; verdict, \$150.

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Judge Bootu—Thomas Heeiup vs. Charles Rixon. \$43.—Ernest Jaeger vs. Lewis Bartels; verdict, \$150.

SUPREME COURT.

Springfield, \$100.—The case reached the court on a writ of error from the Sangamon County Court. The point raised by the blaintiff in error is against delinquent taxes levied for interest bonds issued by the Town of Springfield. The evidence produced shows that the extension on the books of the Collector imposes a double tax on the property of the contestant, which is illeval, and a volation of Sec. 10 of Art. 9 of the Constitution, which provides that all taxable property shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under anthority of law; such tax to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the legality of levying and assessing property for delinquent taxes is diseased. The question, in fac

NAILS ASSOCIATION. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10 .- At a meeting of the Western Nail Association yesterday, it was resolved to advance the price of nails 15 cents pe keg, and a stoppage was ordered of seven out of eleven weeks to curtail production.

MARRIAGES.

CHENEY-TYRREEL—At the residence of Dr Charles Gilman Smith, 94 Calumet.av., by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, Maynard A. Cheney, of Orange, Mass., and Miss Helen Tyrrell, daughter of John Tyrrell. of this liv. ity.

OTT-BOTTOMLY-In Detroit, on Wednesday, Jan., by the Rev. Charles T. Allen, Mr. Jesse W. Ott, of hicago, and Miss Sarah Bottomiy, of Detroit. DEATHS.

CHALMERS-Jan., 10, 1878. James R. Chalmers ged 32. gred 32.

Funcral services at house, 298 South Halsted-st., Sanday at 11:20 a. m. Cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

Funday at 11:20 a. m. Cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

Funcral services at house, 30 diphtheria: Willie, aged in years and 8 months Jan. 10. A mells, aged 10 years and 8 months—children of Berthold and Nannie Lowenthal. Funcral Jan. 11 at 11 o clock a. m. from parenta residence, 607 indians—av. Services at Rosehill.

DURKIN-Jan. 10, at 10:30 a. m. Miss Ann Durkin at the residence of her sister. Mrs. J. Mechan, 408 West Twelith-st., Carriages to Calvary at 10:30 a. m., Saturday, Jan. 12. BARNET-Wednesday, Jan. 8. at her residence in Arlington Heights, Mrs Narcissa A. Barney, in her sch year, formerly of this city, and one of its earlies Puneral Friday from her residence at 11 a.m. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

DU Bois.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Robert K. Du Bois. Jan. 2, 1878. formerly of Chicago.

EF Akron (O.) papers please copy.

FAUGHNER—On the 10th of January, 1878. Cathrine Paughner.

DAVIS—On Sanday morning, Jan. 8, atter a brist liness, Edith Lindsey, infant child of Myra L.

L OUIS HERING'S RAFFLE AND COMPLIMENTA-ty ball will be postponed until Monday, Jan. H. and the same will be held at Haerber Hall, 220 and 220 West Twellth-st. THE THIRD IN THE SERIES OF CONCERTS TO the given for the benefit of the Foundling's House by Mmc. Rive-King, assisted by Miss. Abby Walners of Boston. Mrs. Clara Stacy, Mr. W. F. Tyrell. Checinnail, and H. Cheronce Eddy, will take place a Hershey Music-Hail this evening at 6 o'clock. Bearraseat tickets for saic at Root & Sons. 156 States. THE MONTHLY TRIBUNE HOME will be held at the Tremont House this full attendance is invited. THE RRY. JAMES POWELL WILL LEAD THE moon-day meeting to-day noon. Samuel Pite the business mon 8 meeting at 4:15 p. m., and William B. Murray the Gospel temperance meeting at 7:45 p. a. All to-day at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. 150 Modeon et. MIE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POLICE RE.
nevolent Association will be held Sunday at 1:2
m. in the South Division Police Court. WILLAM H. MURRAY WILL LEAD A GOSPEL temperance meeting iff Lower Farwell Halls

PULMONIC SYRUP. FORTY YEARS OF SUCCESS IS AND

is pleasant to the taste.

For sale by all Druggists.

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A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP Made from the purest vegetable oils. Unrivaled to the Tellet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery has no equal. Sample box, containing three calm sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

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CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed totall parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, due per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Conferioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Our Regular Weekly Sale, FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 9:30 a. m., NEW CHAMBER SUITS, NEW PARLOR SUITS,

A large General Assortment

Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, General Merchandise, &c., &c ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auetic

RECEIVER'S SALE, AT AUCTION.

Bank Fixtures, Desks, &c., &c., AT CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, 104 & 106 Washington-st., Monday Morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock. The entire Furniture of said Bank. Standing and Sitting Desks, Office Railing and Partitions, Office Chairs, Lounges, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, Sold by order of O. R. Glover, Receiver, by order of U.S. Court. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Austra. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Saturday, Jan. 12, at 9:30 a. m., SALE OF FURNITURE AND CROCKERY

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Including Parlor Suites, Chamber Sets, Dremiss Cases, Bureaus, Tables, Whatnots, Easy Chairs, Seets Fers, Lonnges, Sofas, Wardrobes, Bookcasse, Oylindon Desks, &c., Brussels and Wool Carpets, 2 New Organ, Cook and Parlor Stoves. CROCKERY,

1N OPEN LOTS,
6 Casks Brown and Yellow Ware to be sold in package.
Also a car-load of Stone Ware.
(LO. P. GORE & CO., Austioneers. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers. 84 and 85 Itandolph-at

AT PRIVATE SALE. 1.000 SINGING BIRDS, Canaries, Goldfinches, Linnets, &c., ect from Hartz Mountains. Germany. The birds and aranteed to be fine singers. Will be sold very care.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st. BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS.
WARDROBES, BOOK CASES, CARPETA
OFFICE, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.
TIN WARK, CROCKERT, ETC...
East Randolph-st. VOLUME XX

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Western Dep

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INERAL The Queen of Table LEWIS A. SAYRE. "A DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMON to Vichy. Seltzer, or any other DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS.

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and wholesome; superior to a
from all the objections urged
artificially aerated waters." DR. AUSTIN FLINT. DE. FORDYCE BARKER DR. J. MARION SIMS.

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